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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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DIFFERENCES OVER DOCUMENTS THREATEN RUZIZI II PROJECT

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joseph-Phillippe Nimbona: "SINELAC: A Grain of Sand in EGL's Engine?"]

[Text] The second general meeting of the Great Lakes Power Organization (EGL) was held on 14 and 15 July in Bujumbura. The purpose of this general meeting, which was attended by ministers and commissioners of state responsible for energy in the member countries of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (ECEGL), was consultations on how to rapidly get underway the Ruzizi II Hydroelectric Plant project to be shared by the three member countries of the community.

Let us say right out, from the outset, that the Bujumbura meeting ended in nothing but an impasse.

Also, this failure threatens to block the operations of one of the most promising community bodies: the EGL.

Likewise, there is a risk that rapid completion of a good community cooperation project, Ruzizi II, will be considerably delayed.

Indeed, differences among the three countries persist.

In his speech at the opening of the second, extraordinary general meeting, our minister to the presidency for planning stated: The procedure followed in Burundi is that before a draft agreement is signed and ratified by the president of the republic, it must first go to the cabinet for approval and the ratification then follows.

In view of the importance that Burundi assigns to this project, the draft interstate agreement and the statutes of the International Electricity Company of the Great Lakes Countries (SINELAC) were presented twice to the cabinet after the corrected version approved in Washington in April reached us.

The cabinet approved the proposed text subject to the following basic change applying to Article 2 of the agreement and Article 2 of the SINELAC statutes:

Article 2 (of the agreement):

"The company's purpose will be to design, construct, and operate the Ruzizi II Plant. It may also develop, acquire, or manage other energy production installations."

Article 2 (of the statutes):

"The company's purpose is to design, construct, and operate the Ruzizi II Hydroelectric Power Plant and its subsidiaries, as well as to market the energy produced by the plant.

"It may also develop, acquire or manage other energy production installations, either on its own behalf or for an outside party."

In fact, the cabinet believes that the role of "design" of the Ruzizi II project has been assumed by EGL and not by a not yet established company. Also, the second part of the article, and I quote: "It may also develop, acquire or manage other energy production installations," seems to us not to have been specified, though a decision to carry out other projects will be forthcoming at an opportune time by recommendation of the EGL, one of whose responsibilities is regional energy policy.

The purpose of Burundi's proposed amendments is to avoid duplication of responsibility of the two organizations, EGL and SINELAC, and the amended texts have been forwarded to our partners for approval, he said.

Wanting to find out more about it, we questioned the engineers who have participated in developing and discussing the project.

Details

First there was the draft agreement signed in Brussels on 15 July 1970 by the ambassadors of Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi deciding to undertake the cooperation among the three countries in the electric power field.

Four years later, the Association for Study and Electrification of the Great Lakes Region, abbreviated EGL, a nonprofit organization, was organized. The summit meeting of the community heads of state at Lubumbashi on 8 and 9 December 1979 decided to broaden the EGL's activities to the entire energy sector and to integrate it into the CEPGL as a specialized organization.

The most important project and the one with which the EGL is most closely associated is the Ruzizi II Hydroelectric Plant, a joint project of our three countries.

When they reached the stage of implementation, the three partners thought of establishing a department within the EGL responsible for construction and management of the power plant.

However, they quickly agreed that this task should be assigned to "a body with status under international public law in the form of a joint commercial company of the members of the CEPGL."

The new company was called the International Electricity Company of the Great Lakes Countries, abbreviation SINELAC.

The final draft of the legal documents (agreement and statutes) was discussed and approved at Brussels in July 1982 during a meeting of the representatives of the three contracting countries and the lenders (European Development Fund, World Bank, Italy, and the Development Bank of the Great Lakes States).

It was then that the problems began.

Although the draft had been the product of the work of a committee, the World Bank required that an independent consultant specializing in international commercial law give the documents a final legal review. The task was assigned to a Belgian jurist, Professor Van Ommeslage.

The texts with alterations by the latter were discussed again in Washington in April 1983 and submitted for signature to the heads of state of the three CEPGL member countries.

As required by our constitution, the draft was submitted to the cabinet, which twice analyzed and amended it during April 1983, and then finally approved it on 4 May after an added opinion by competent technical services.

The latter had clearly identified the risk of having two identical community bodies. The cabinet thus added to the initial draft the amendments aimed at removing from SINELAC the "role of design" and "the possibility of developing other energy production installations," considering that these two tasks had already been assigned to the EGL.

In order to meet the deadlines set by the World Bank for signing the documents (first 6 May, then 15 May) the minister of public works, energy and mines sent a telex message to his Rwandan and Zairian counterparts and to the World Bank advising them of the final approval of the texts including the two minor amendments, and requesting their opinion on the latter. The same telex message was sent to Professor Van Ommeslage.

Only the World Bank has replied to the message, saying that it sees no problem with considering this amendment.

Burundi is still waiting for the reaction to the amendment by its partners in the community.

However, it learned that the two other countries had already signed the initial draft, excluding the amendment.

Democracy, Principles and Sovereignty

In this situation, Burundi has been subject to strong outside pressure to sign the same text as its two partners. Some have been unjustifiably accusing our country of "sabotaging" the project, though its concern has been to ensure clarity of the documents governing the CEPGL.

Burundi has no interest in sabotaging the Ruzizi II project. On the contrary. And why should it want to?

According to all the planners, our region is going to experience a significant energy crisis within less than 2 years.

Our ambitious development program will require more and more power. Burundi's participation in the Ruzizi II project will give it the right to, and access to, cheaper electric power than that produced locally.

It is thus easy to understand our major interest in implementation of this important project.

However, Burundi has its institutional procedures. Study of the draft agreement led the government to conclude that it contained some anomalies that could cause confusion within the community in which we have so much at stake, by establishing two competing bodies. This would not be in the community's interest.

If our partners intended thereby to dissolve the EGL and replace it with SINELAC (a step that they have never requested), then the issue should first be submitted to the heads of state summit. Burundi would be ready to discuss the issue.

The difficulty arises from the fact that some experts of international organizations have acquired the bad habit of believing themselves infallible and imposing their views on the countries of the Third World.

The problem is that the advice they give and the projects they design are not produced for computers but for people and sovereign countries.

The minimum that we have the right to ask of these gentlemen is that they take into consideration the political philosophy and principles of our governments and institutions, which our people have freely chosen. Otherwise, there is a risk of ending up with rather disappointing results.

It is unacceptable for a sovereign country to be subjected to pressure aimed at violating its principles merely to obtain a loan.

Only continuation of the dialogue between the members of the community and their foreign partners can result in a satisfactory solution for implementation of Ruzizi II.

9920

CSO: 3419/1121

EDITORIAL ON ANGOLA'S POLITICAL SITUATION

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 83 p 2

[Unsigned editorial entitled "Puzzle" angolano]

[Text] In proposing to the Luanda Government unconditional negotiations for a "national reconciliation" accord, the leader of UNITA was probably not seeking merely to impress the four European parliamentarians to whom he gave the message; in fact, Jonas Savimbi has repeatedly assumed this attitude, although conditioned on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Furthermore, it also appears obvious that contrary to what has happened on other occasions, the offer is being made from a position of strength; the movement that is fighting the MPLA has recently begun to unleash strong guerrilla actions which, if they are not threatening, affect and seriously compromise the present Angolan regime.

It is probably of little interest to know whether UNITA does or does not have the means to permit it to reconquer the entire country--as the European parliamentarians who have traveled to the former mining town of Jamba, in southern Angola, will recognize, if the communique now divulged is to be believed. Even if one considers such a hypothesis, which is moreover improbable, it would be difficult for UNITA to govern, if it achieved power and what is worse, to maintain unity. The best cadres, who after all keep the regime going and make its administration viable, belong to the MPLA and--a consideration not to be underestimated--to a well-defined ethnic group.

Savimbi cannot be ignorant of this reality. He must certainly know that peace in the country cannot be "the peace of the graveyard," achieved through the submission of any of the large Angolan groups. Rather, peace must result from an understanding among the principal political and military forces. Hence his invitation to a dialog. However, to reiterate it at this point in time--in a political and military framework which apparently favors him--he probably has other and different worries in mind.

The situation we observe in that region of Africa is, as we have seen at every step, extremely complicated. Its resolution must pass through the independence of Namibia, an act which the Pretoria Government, supported by Reagan's "linkage" policy, subordinates to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. In spite of categorically rejecting this option, the

Luanda authorities have held conversations with Pretoria. In the meantime, South Africa is implementing double action: while it is strengthening its military presence in Namibia, it is trying to destabilize its military presence in Namibia, it is trying to destabilize the front line countries, which supply aid to SWAPO. Part of Cunene, in Southern Angola, for example, has been occupied by South Africa since 1981, which even has an airfield in the area. This means that an eventual accord between Luanda and Pretoria--not as absurd as some sectors sometimes try to make us believe--could mean the "sacrifice" of UNITA [which receives logistical support from South Africa] and to a certain extent, of SWAPO. The unstoppable decline of the Angolan economy--with serious effects on the morale of the population--and the failure of the cooperation given by some countries of the East, the spreading of guerrilla warfare, are factors which will pressure the Luanda Government to seek solutions which under other circumstances it would not consider. It is becoming essential for the MPLA to win time if it wishes to defeat UNITA by force of arms. In spite of its "military successes," if he does not achieve the desired "national reconciliation," Savimbi will have reasons to spare for fearing the future.

12,116

CSO: 3442/312

UNITA WAR STRATEGY ANALYZED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 19 Jul 83 p 18

[Editorial by A. Da Cunha Raposo: "An Undeniable Situation of War"]

[Text] At the end of a painful 4-month odyssey, 10 of the 20 Portuguese who were carried off by UNITA guerrillas together with 77 Czechoslovak advisers at the time of the assault on the industrial installations on the Upper Catumbela, are finally in Lisbon. Forty-five of the Czechs are also in their country. The remaining kidnap victims--Czechs and Portuguese--will be kept as hostages by UNITA.

This fact is known to everyone. It is also known to everyone that the hostages freed by Jonas Savimbi declare that they have no reason to complain about their captors and that they complain only about the unheard-of privations they put up with while crossing the jungles of Southern Angola. And everyone also now knows the shameful and unspeakable lack of interest in their arrival in Lisbon and the grievous situation in which almost all of them find themselves--three heads of family, the wife of one of them and five children. Unfortunately, there was a great difference between the reception they got in Johannesburg and the one given them in the capital of their own country. We will not be able to shed responsibility for this indignity. Let's put all this to one side for a moment and pay attention only to the political aspects of this sad story.

We see one of those aspects in the declarations just made to the Angolan agency ANGOP [Angola Press Agency] by the new Portuguese minister of foreign affairs and in which Dr Jaime Gama, acting as a sounding board for the earlier governments on the subject of relationships with the Portuguese-speaking African states, declares that "it is necessary to have the courage not to insist on detailed points which might artificially exaggerate differences." In order to give concrete examples and better illustrate this point of view, the young Minister Gama even creates an enchanting neologism: "disideologization."

Concerning the situation of the Portuguese who are now detained in Angola the minister was remiss in his declarations to ANGOP; on the other hand, when interrogated about the question of Angolan antigovernmental groups operating in Portugal, he made the infelicitous remark that "The Portuguese

democratic system does not yet give to the state the means to act with adequate harshness to problems of this kind." We have now learned two things: that Portuguese democracy is traveling on the road to harshness and, contrary to what happens and has always happened in any Western democracy, it believes it should deny to foreigners who are opposed to the governments of their respective countries the right of free expression. Jaime Gama, just like his predecessors, does not or pretends not to know that in Paris as well as in London or New York the presence of representatives of "liberation movements" is a peaceably accepted reality. Worse than that he still has not perceived that in Angola there are more than two or three organizations, with delegations abroad and what in fact exists is a state of civil war. Portugal must not become involved in this civil war if it wishes to safeguard its future relationship with its former overseas province.

Angola Confirms It

The freeing of Portuguese and Czechoslovak hostages by UNITA profoundly irritated the MPLA propaganda services, as an article by the state agency ANGOP showed, as in it the decision made by Jonas Savimbi was categorized as "gratuitous and irrational." Contradicting himself, however, ANGOP's editorialist declares that the objective of the kidnaping of the advisers working on the Upper Catumbela was to call international attention to the existence of UNITA. This is called "breaking down an open door."

Of course that was one of the objectives, as it is almost always in any part of the world where guerrillas engage in any activity of this kind; why should UNITA act any differently? What ANGOP seems to forget is that the kidnaping of the cooperants did not serve only to call international attention to UNITA: it also served to show the incapacity of the government forces, which could not free the prisoners and to show the extension of the area controlled by the guerrillas and, further, to discourage anyone who may be the target of inducements to cooperate with the Luanda Marxist regime; it served, all in all, to say that UNITA is correct in reminding foreigners that there exists in Angola a de facto state of war.

Moreover, this state of war is extending itself toward the north and approaching Luanda. Already in this month, UNITA's troops have taken the town of Mussende by assault and occupied it. Mussende is 200 km south of Malange. There they put to flight the Cuban garrison and went on to threaten Malange directly. Malange is a fundamental center for supplying Luanda. At about the same time, guerrillas took by assault Cangumbe, close to the City of Luso, in the Province of Moxico and on the Benguela Railroad. The segment of this railroad between Luso and Cuanza has been reemediably destroyed, as UNITA and the Benguela Railroad both advise that it will never again operate as long as the Cubans remain in Angola. This is guaranteed by the movement Jonas Savimbi leads, and who affirms that he is convinced he can force the MPLA to enter into negotiations. The most recent information divulged by UNITA contains one very significant detail: the chief of the general staff of the Southern Angola Seventh Military Region, Joaquim Gaspar Junior, fell into the hands of a rebel "commando" and is now

one more prisoner to be added to hundreds of government soldiers captured and interned on the bases of Jonas Savimbi's organization as he continues in this way to add up reasons to cause his adversary to negotiate the end of the struggle.

It should be observed that none of the successes claimed by UNITA up to now has been disproved by the Luanda government. Furthermore, the position of force achieved by Jonas Savimbi has its strongest confirmation in the news divulged by the official Angolan news agency that negotiations are in progress for the freeing of British mercenaries taken in Luanda, or in other words, to satisfy a demand made by UNITA at the time of the capture of the cooperants on the Upper Catumbela.

To claim that Portuguese public opinion is ignorant of the state of war existing in Angola is as idiotic as claiming that they don't know what is going on in Lebanon, on the Iranian-Iraqi border or in Central America. What is worse is that this idiocy causes victims. Just ask the unfortunate Portuguese who were liberated weeks ago by UNITA and then ask who have not been liberated yet.

12,116

CSO: 3442/312

FOREIGN SECRET SERVICES REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN DIAMOND TRAFFICKING

Lisbon O EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 Jul 83 pp 1, 24

[Text] The secret services of South Africa, Israel and West Germany may be involved in the traffic of Angolan diamonds, according to an admission made to O EXPRESSO by a source connected to the recent wave of arrests in Luanda made in relation to that activity.

The same informant volunteered, furthermore, that a large part of the illegal traffic in diamonds to markets outside of Angola is only for the sake of satisfying ambitions of personal wealth without any political objective. In that situation numberless Angolan public figures could not be found, specifically responsible political figures. The abovementioned source declared that if the investigations were carried out to their end the directing structure of the party in power could be seriously affected.

It has been learned in the meantime that soon after the first arrests were made, Harry Oppenheimer, president of the South African De Beers consortium, delivered to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, a list of some 400 individuals involved in smuggling precious stones out of this country. The De Beers consortium, which controls the greater part of diamond production and trading in the entire world (and has an interest in the Angolan diamond company--Diamang), obtained that list from Interpol information and from its own investigators. Oppenheimer, who happened to be on a visit in Luanda, told Eduardo dos Santos that if he really wanted to dry up the illegal diamond trafficking, he should give orders for action against the names on the list.

The recent discovery in Luanda of a vast network of trafficking in precious stones was the result of luck. The first lead was supplied by a woman who had worked as a functionary in the Embassy of Angola in Lisbon, arrested for a minor illegal transaction not related to diamonds. However, the discovery of a few stones among her belongings later led to the arrest of two TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] pilots who were acting as diamond couriers between Luanda and Lisbon. Immediately, a few individuals of Portuguese nationality were detained and accused not only of the illegal "export" of diamonds, but also of engaging in the traffic of gold wire, watches, electronic equipment and marijuana.

Some of the accused are the owners of large fortunes abroad. The source contacted by O ESPRESSO said that one of the pilots under detention has, in Portugal alone, a bank account on the order of 125,000 contos.

At a certain point the investigators were the target of anonymous threats which led them to send to Eduardo dos Santos a letter informing him that they could not continue their mission without the president's support. Eduardo dos Santos is reported to have ordered a thorough investigation.

The same informant explained further that the illegal trafficking in precious stones by organized networks has been facilitated by the state of famine existing among the population of Lunda--the diamond-bearing province. Anyone who shows up in the region with meat or any other choice foods can easily exchange such merchandise for diamonds. The traffickers also exchange other products of small value but highly sought after in a needy country. such as digital watches and prismatic binoculars. American dollars--a valid currency in certain sectors in Angola--are equally appreciated and it is known that recently many counterfeit dollar bills have been introduced inside the country with the aim of acquiring diamonds.

After petroleum, diamonds are the principal source of wealth for Angola at the present time. These two substances have sustained the economy of a country at war, with enormous needs and with its productive apparatus completely disorganized. Hence the interest of the authorities in suppressing the traffic in precious stones, but also the interest of certain political forces in maintaining it.

12,116

CSO: 3442/312

BRIEFS

ATTACK ON DIAMOND MINE—According to an English newspaper, UNITA is preparing an attack to be made within the next three weeks on the diamond mines in northeastern Angola. The announcement was given to Sir James Scott Hopkins, leader of the Conservative Party in the European Parliament, by Jonas Savimbi. Sir James Scott Hopkins was leading a mission composed of French people, Germans and Netherlands who had gone to Angola to study the situation there. The group stayed five days in Jimba, where UNITA's operational headquarters is located, only 90 km from the Cuban zone base. According to what was communicated to them there are 3,000 guerrillas ready for the attack and Savimbi asked Sir James Scott to have England evacuate the 50 British employees from the mines, a proposal that is being studied by the Foreign Office. According to what the group from the European Parliament learned, UNITA controls two-thirds of the territory of Angola and to defeat it an enormous contingent of Russians and armament would be necessary. They concluded further that Savimbi's troops will be able to totally dominate the territory inside of 2 years. [Excerpt] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 28 Jul 83 p 23] 12,116

CSO: 3442/312

CHAD

BRIEFS

CHINESE AID--Stopping over in Paris on the way back from a 9-day visit in the People's Republic of China, Mr Idriss Miskine, Chadian minister of foreign affairs, announced the resumption of Chinese aid to his country, interrupted in 1979. N'djamena will be the immediate beneficiary of a loan of 4 million francs. Another long-term loan of about 400 million francs was also granted by Peking. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 83 p 3] 6108

CSO: 3419/1122

HIGH-LEVEL TALKS WITH SOMALIA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 28 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Mounin Bahdon Farah, returned to Djibouti on Sunday at the end of an official visit to Somalia (from 18 to 21 July) at the invitation of his Somali counterpart, Mr Abdurahman Jama Barre.

During his visit to Mogadishu Mr Mounin Bahdon Farah met with the Somali president Mohamed Siad Barre, to whom he brought a message from Djibouti's present, Mr Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The joint communique published at the end of the visit points out that the talks between the head of Djibouti's diplomatic department and Somali high officials concerned bilateral relations, the latest developments of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and various other international problems.

The communique points out that both parties expressed their satisfaction regarding the development of their relations, and reaffirmed the necessity to promote cooperation, particularly in the areas of trade, tourism, telecommunications and population movements of both countries.

In addition, Djibouti and Somali officials insisted on the necessity for the Indian Ocean region to become a peaceful and stable area. As far as the Horn of Africa's problems are concerned, both parties expressed in particular their concern about the refugee problem and emphasized the pressing need for finding a peaceful and definitive solution to it through cooperation between all parties concerned.

Regarding other international questions, Djibouti and Somalia reaffirmed their support of UN and OAU resolutions concerning the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Both countries expressed their deep regret for the deterioration of the situation on the Arab scene and sent an appeal for solidarity, while reaffirming

their complete support for the Palestinian people's right to determine its own future. They condemned the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and asked for the protection of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Finally, Djibouti and Somalia appealed to Iraq and Iran to put an end to the war which divides them.

Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, who visited several agricultural and industrial installations in the Somali Republic, invited his Somali counterpart, Mr Abdurahman Jama Barre, to come to Djibouti. The latter accepted the invitation, the date of which will be fixed later.

12260

CSO: 3419/1106

ALARM EXPRESSED AT YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 28 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Youth unemployment, a real socio-economic phenomenon, is increasing and taking on alarming proportions. Victims of a school system that is far from responsive to the realities of the labor market, several youths who, for the most part, have no vocational training, suffer the torments of unemployment.

Meanwhile, the increasing number of expatriates keeps on growing, in the private as well as in the public sector.

As everywhere in the many places shown as "unemployed's gathering area" scattered almost everywhere in the capital, there are many of them, some sitting, some standing, around the tobacconist's shop located between the Ethiopian Embassy and the Somali Democratic Republic's Embassy. Between the age of 18 and 25, they are ex-students who, after failing their exams or because of some other difficulties, are obliged to return to a working life. They are called "cho" or "chomeurs," that is, the unemployed.

"I can't take it any more. I have now been unemployed for two years" admits Farah, 22. "Signs are posted everywhere: 'full' or 'no hiring.' Most of the jobs are filled by foreigners. I was forced by the Education Directorate to leave school in my sophomore year at the Boulaos CES [Secondary School] for the simple reason that I didn't pass my BEPC [First Part Secondary School Certificate]. And at the moment my father, a road worker, is supporting me. And for fear of ending up like one of my friends at Dr Pages', at the psychiatric institution, I've made up my mind to leave the country. But without any financial resources, I don't know what to do."

Farah's story is similar to Daher's. Except that the latter has a professional degree. Three years ago he obtained an electrician's CAP [Professional Aptitude Certificate]. But at 23, he cannot find a job in his field, whether in the private or the public sector. However, he manages to do "a few little things" for an obliging contractor. For the most part of his professional life, he lives from day to day with some financial help from his parents or his friends.

There are hundreds like Daher and Farah. Because of the lack of a specialized department, it is risky to estimate the number of unemployed youths. But one thing is certain: those who suffer the torments of unemployment are numerous and very young. And their number keeps growing from year to year.

In fact, since its independence, the country is experiencing a population explosion that is compounded, in addition to the influx of expatriates, by the endless rural exodus toward the capital and by the recent waves of refugees.

The result: an increased unemployment that affects all age levels, and particularly in recent years, the youngest ones.

Vocational Training for the Unemployed?

At the end of each school year, the many elementary schools, the four secondary schools and the only high school in the country discharge an impressive number of youngsters and teenagers into the streets of the capital. These youths are the unluckiest ones as far as employment is concerned. "One school dropouts" (the drop rates between elementary school and first year of secondary school were 34 percent in 1981 and 23 percent in 1982; between sophomore and junior years in high school, they were 24 percent in 1981 and 18 percent in 1982), once out of school, without any given training or qualification, they are contributing to the unemployment problem. No program is planned to facilitate their entry into the work force.

Nevertheless, some individuals manage to find themselves a job in public or semipublic departments through recommendation from influential people or other support.

Concurrently, there are also vocational training centers who accept young people: the LEP (Vocational Training High School), the CFPA (Adult Vocational Training Center) and centers in the semipublic system, that is: the ANJ (National Youth Association), the UNFD (National Union of Djibouti Women) and finally, the transit center of the ONARS (National Office for Aid to Refugees and National Disaster Victims) and the HCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees].

The Vocational training High School, under the direction of the Ministry of Education, is accepting every year nearly 1,000 students in all its departments, to release, also every year, and after 5 years (2 years of pre-training and 3 years of actual training) 200 to 300 qualified graduates. The Adult Vocational Training Center, under the guidance of the Ministry of Labor, is designed for the 2-year training of specialized workers in the hotel, industrial and non-production sectors; its entrance requirements are: to be 16 years old, at the level of the last year of elementary school, and to pass a competitive entrance exam. Like the Vocational Training High School, the managers of this center are proud to prepare more than 200 qualified workers per year for employment. Ironically, these graduates don't see any employers rushing to snap them up. Very quickly disappointed by a well-saturated labor market that is not responsive to the demand, all these good people, in spite of their problematical qualifications, increase the unemployment figures. Gone is the

time when a student could easily get a temporary job during his vacation. Gone also is the time when a worker could more easily give up one trade for a better one. A real employment crisis has now taken hold. Now there is a period of an increase in diplomas in a reduced labor market. Formerly, a Professional Aptitude Certificate or a First Part Secondary School Certificate was a guarantee of employment. Among the officials, there is great concern. Worried about this crisis among young people, and anxious to find a possible solution to the problem, they have initiated several so-called "open door" operations in the training centers. These operations, which took place shortly before the end of the school year, brought together officials and employers on one hand and future Center graduates on the other. But whether this solution was fruitful and whether the Professional Aptitude Certificate holders gained professional entry into the private sector, that seems rather unlikely. This crisis is not only heightened by the growing influx of women entering the labor market but it can also be noted that the number of available jobs remains lower than the number of students permanently leaving the school system.

The number of available jobs is approximately 1,100; the number of students who leave school, according to conflicting figures, is approximately 3,000. Generally, there are 2,000 or so young people who each year make up the difference between the numbers of available jobs and of students leaving school except for some who are integrated with difficulty into society, either increasing the crowd of unemployed or emigrating.

It remains to be seen whether the country can afford to lose manpower that it greatly needs, all the more so since the Gulf Arab countries, where the number of expatriate workers is fluctuating, have a tendency to prefer Asian manpower, which is more qualified and paid less than workers coming from East Africa. An unbalanced labor market poses a very serious problem, at least for the citizens of the country. In the private sector one notices a large number of foreigners, expatriates and non-qualified refugees. Private employers have a tendency to hire these people, without the knowledge of the National Employment Service. Actually, the qualified foreign workers, unlike the national graduates, spare their employers the cost of Social Security contributions, and do not make any demands, no matter what their working conditions or salaries may be. Yet, from the legal point of view of labor, hiring priority should be given to national workers for any remunerated job. But it is clear that in fact, the law is in complete contradiction with the labor market. "There is nothing we can do about it," says the National Employment Service. There are many employers who prefer to ignore the National Manpower Service.

All this is contributing to this tragic situation. In the capital, young people, left to themselves, are doing whatever they can to forget life's miseries. For some of them, selling drugs (hashish) provides the only source of income. Generally it is through khat and alcohol that young people prefer to escape for a while from arguments with their parents who call them lazy or "failures." Delinquency, though small at the moment, could increase rapidly. And when racing these psychological dramas, the weakest minds flip into mental depression and sooner or later end up in the famous psychiatric center of the Peltier hospital. "I am constantly admitting young people. They usually

"become depressed after a long period of professional inactivity, aggravated by khat and the use of sleeping pills," says Dr Pages, who is in charge of the neuropsychiatric wing. It is in the homes that there are repercussions. In Djibouti society, it is traditional for the parents to expect success from their children, for whom they have worked very hard. Apparently there is not a single family without one or two, even three, unemployed. While waiting for better times, the young people are sinking into depression, delinquency and debauchery.

12260

CSO: 3419/1106

MASERU RADIO REPORTS RSA POLICE 'ROB' TRAVELERS

MB171609 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The border situation between Lesotho and South Africa is being used by members of the South African Police to rob Basotho travelers and workers of their money. Reports reaching Maseru from various border posts indicate that senior South African Police officers are charging Basotho mine workers fees ranging from a minimum of 10 maluti to a maximum of 50 maluti before they are allowed to cross. Many Basotho working in the republic have managed to cross the South African border control post by paying the bribes demanded by the senior South African Police officers.

Commenting on this situation, the government's spokesman warned Basotho to refrain from paying this bribe, as the South African Police could use this act against Basotho by deliberately arresting them under the pretext that it was the Basotho who were bribing the police. The spokesman said this would not be the first time that senior South African Police officers have taken advantage of the relations between the two countries by swindling innocent Basotho. Many mine workers in South Africa itself contribute thousands of maluti under pressure, ostensibly for the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA], when such funds are, in fact, meant for the private coffers of senior South African Police officers.

The latest reports reaching Radio Lesotho from yesterday said that because of the tight security measures on the South African side of the border between Lesotho and South Africa, many Basotho are beginning to reduce their dependence on the goods and services originating from that country. According to this report, in border towns of Ladybrand, Ficksburg, Bloemfontein, and several others, people from Lesotho are already closing their accounts in South African financial institutions because of the tense situation on the South African side of the border.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman in Maseru yesterday pointed out that because of the border tension and the inherent uncertainty, the Basotho would be forced to rely on services and use goods available in the country. He added that because of the prevailing situation, the Basotho would be forced what is locally available, as it is unknown how long it will take the South African regime to bring pressure to bear on Lesotho to conform to its racial policies. [sentence as heard] The spokesman continued to say that even when the situation has returned to normal, the South African authorities would in future repeat the border blockade in an attempt to make Lesotho accept its apartheid policy.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

ANC MEMBERS DETAINED--Four members of the ANC have been detained for questioning in Lesotho after the country's National Security Service found they were acting in a suspicious manner. SAPA reports that this was disclosed by the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who said in a telephone interview that the detentions should prove that Lesotho would not tolerate refugees using Lesotho as a springboard for violence against South Africa or any other state. He said strong action will be taken against any refugee in this regard because Lesotho expected them to keep the provisions of their asylum in Lesotho. Whatever action was taken against them would, however, not include sending them back to South Africa. According to the report Lesotho will probably release an official statement on the detentions later this week. [Text] [MB171512 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 83]

CHINESE TRAIN YOUTHS--The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party in Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, has claimed that members of the Communist Chinese mission in the country are training youths of the ruling Basotholand National Party [BNP], in tactics aimed at keeping the BNP in power in planned general elections. At a news conference in Maseru he said the Chinese were purportedly in the country as an agricultural mission but were in fact being used by the government for political purposes. He also challenged the prime minister, Dr Jonathan, to announce the election date without further delay. [Text] [MB171453 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Aug 83]

MINERS RESIST LLA RECRUITERS--Informed sources within the Basotho community working in the South African mines report that attempts to recruit volunteers for self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] are meeting with greater resistance from Basotho miners. According to the sources, their resistance is caused mainly by a recent discovery by the miners that the recruiting is actually done by white representatives of the South African security forces. Basotho miners, according to the sources, are eventually discovering that the self-styled LLA is in fact only a smokescreen for the designs of South Africa's security forces in Lesotho. The sources report that a major recruitment campaign in the mines last week failed as Basotho miners [asked] why the recruitment was done by white South African agents. Many said they would never join an organization that was manipulated by a foreign country to threaten Lesotho's national security. [Text] [MB171439 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Aug 83]

ELECTION ROLE, PLANS OF RADICAL LEFT

Groups Support 'Lalit' Party List

Port Louis EL MAURICIEN in French 9 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] The Workers' Militant Organization (OMT) and the National Anti-Suffering Front (FNAS) held a press conference yesterday [8 July] and called for support of candidates of the 'Lalit' Party in the 5 electorates in which this party is on the ballot. The two groups called for abstentions in the other electorates because, according to the OMT and FNAS leaders, supporting one or the other of the two main groups in the elections--respectively, the alliance of the MSM [Mauritian Socialist Movement], the PTr [Labor Party], and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], on the one hand, and the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], on the other--amounts to supporting, on the one hand, the government bourgeoisie which is represented by the MSM and the PTr and the policy of imperialism symbolized by the PMSD, and, on the other hand, the policy of the "disk" [as published; word from local dialect] bourgeoisie and the "imperialism embodied by the International Monetary Fund."

According to the OMT and the FNAS, the Labor Party and the PMSD bear the stigma of the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act], the acts of repression in 1971 and 1975, attacks against strikes by the workers, mass firings, corruption, the reign of violence, and the sale of Diego Garcia. On the other hand the MMM, which used to symbolize the hope of the working class, has turned its back on the working class by its class strategy, its policy of social consensus, of left wing austerity, of collaboration with management, and its social democratic tendency. Today its position is in the camp of the bourgeois, which makes this party impossible to salvage. This makes it impossible for the OMT and the FNAS to support either of the major blocs. They urge the voters to abstain in those electorates where candidates of the 'Lalit' Party are not running. The OMT and the FNAS intend to carry on a campaign in this sense throughout the country.

Dev Ramano, Serge Ravalpouille, and Yvon Pauline, leaders of the OMT and the FNAS, recall that since the government crisis of last March they have carried on a campaign against the holding of early general elections and have proposed the establishment of a broad front of the workers--an appeal which met with

no response. The OMT and the FNAS consider that Mauritius, at the present time, is entering a period of its history in the most complete confusion. "The working class is orphaned in this election."

Moreover, they note that neither the alliance of the MSM/PTr/PMSD nor the MMM has rejected the austerity policy advocated by the International Monetary Fund. "Voting for either major group means voting for austerity."

Consequently, the OMT and the FNAS will carry on a campaign for abstentions and against austerity on the basis of the following "anticapitalist" propositions:

- (1) Nationalization of the sugar industry without compensation in order to avoid leaving the controls of the Mauritian economy in the hands of a small handful of capitalists;
- (2) nationalization of the banks and insurance companies;
- (3) abrogation of the POA and IRA laws;
- (4) unemployment allowances and the establishment of a program to absorb unemployment;
- (5) introduction of a 40-hour work week;
- (6) establishment of a "minimum living" salary of 2,500 rupees for the workers;
- (7) solidarity with the struggle of the people of the region and of the world;
- (8) return of Diego Garcia and Tromelin.

'Lalit' Party Program

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] "Labrez" [Glowing Embers] is the name of the program of the 'Lalit' Party for the general elections of 21 August. "Glowing Embers" is used in contrast to flames to demonstrate that the workers' struggle is going through a dismal period in its history. The program states: "The 1983 election is a somber moment. The masses of the poor people are asked to choose between two blocs that propose a bourgeois policy and solutions to their problems, dictated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank." "Labrez" is the conclusion of the struggle and reflective thought of the 'Lalit' Party.

In the preface to its program the 'Lalit' Party writes: "Just as the struggle of the working class and oppressed people led the country forward in the light of a very great flame: 1937; 1943; 1971; May, 1975; August, 1979, and September, 1980, the struggle now is going through a very somber moment. Now in 1983 comes a depressing moment when the MMM and the MSM/PTr/PMSD blocs

can propose the same solution to the masses of the poor: relaunching of the capitalist system and relaunching the very source of poverty.

The program concludes: "The two party blocs are following an antiworker policy, a policy of communal division, and a policy in favor of the solutions advocated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The "Lalit" Party program contains 5 chapters. The first chapter describes "the kind of life that might exist" in Mauritius and the potential of the working class to bring about change. The second chapter speaks of the role of the "Lalit" Party in the general elections and its limitations in the framework of an elections strategy. The third chapter takes note of the class struggle, the anti-imperialist struggle, and the struggle against the system of bosses in Mauritius. The fourth chapter includes a sharp criticism of "false solutions" to today's crisis: meritocracy, technocracy, competence among the workers, reformism, nationalism, and the economic strategy brought out under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The fourth chapter shows the heart of the strategy of the "Lalit" Party in favor of an authentically socialist alternative. It deals with "Lalit" Party positions on a series of issues, including the trade union movement, the sugar industry, unemployment allowances, communalism, women's liberation etc.

The last chapter--and perhaps the most important program--speaks of priorities after the general elections. In the first place, according to the "Lalit" Party, it is essential to carry on the struggle against the austerity policy, which the government that will be elected on 21 August will carry out in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to relaunch the capitalist economy on the backs of the workers. Hence the urgent need to mobilize in support of salaries and bonuses and undertake a struggle for a minimum salary of 2,000 Mauritian rupees per month for a family of 5 persons. Other points in the chapter follow:

- (2) Ideological campaign in favor of equal salaries for everyone.
- (3) Demonstration against any policy aimed at reducing the scale of social services.
- (4) Protest struggle against indirect taxes, except those on luxury goods.
- (5) Enactment of a tax on vacation camps and vacation residences.
- (6) Struggle for more democracy.
- (7) Repeal of the POA [Public Order Act] and the IRA [Industrial Relations Act]
- (8) Unity of the workers in support of nationalization of business under worker control (the Litra Company is an example).

- (9) Nationalization of the key sectors of the economy: sugar industry, banks, insurance companies, transportation companies.
- (10) The State Trading Corporation to take over the import of medicines and basic foods.
- (11) Continue the struggle against unemployment.
- (12) Optional retirement age to be set at 55.
- (13) Forty-hour week in all sectors of the economy.
- (14) Struggle for fundamental changes in the constitution, including:
 - (i) possibility of recall of members of the National Assembly; (ii) establishment of a republic; (iii) elimination of all legal discrimination against women.
- (15) Continue the anti-best losers campaign [as published].
- (16) Recognition of the Creole and Bhojpuri languages in all aspects of life.
- (17) Legalization of abortion.
- (18) Cancellation of the cession of Diego Garcia and of Tromelin.

5170

CSO: 3419/1117

MMM LEADER BERENGER ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Jul 83 pp 5-6

[Interview with Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] More than in 1976 and 1982, the next general elections revolve around the issue of your personality, to judge by what your adversaries say. They seem the most often to take positions in terms of where you stand. As an individual, how do you react to this extreme personalizing of this elections campaign?

[Answer] In my view this extreme personalizing of the elections campaign by our adversaries is a further illustration of the limits of our opponents, who have shown a certain smallness of mind. For my part I would like, without displaying any false modesty, to express my admiration for my party, for its members, who showed a great deal of courage last March in designating me leader of the opposition and eventual prime minister in the midst of the cabinet crisis.

For our party we decline to personalize these elections. We are going into these elections in order to govern Mauritius on the basis of a governmental program which will be made public in the near future and which will be an updated version (particularly in terms of the economy) of our 1982 election program. We are also going into these elections and into government as a team. We insist and will continue to insist, more and more, on the team aspect of our struggle. And when I speak of a team, I am not speaking only of our 60 candidates, who are the living epitome of the people of Mauritius. I am not speaking only of the eventual cabinet team of the MMM. I am also speaking of Dr Harichand Bhageerutty, who took up his duties at a time when our country was at a turning point in its history and when we were presenting ourselves as eventual candidates for the cabinet. It is also known that we will undertake a reorganization in depth of the various ministries, with the purpose in mind of having a working team at the head of the government.

Instead of an unhealthy and petty personalizing of this election by our opponents, we are responding with a highly political presentation and with a working team.

[Question] As you are the target of such bitterness and have had to suffer from such distrust over the past few months, has this left its mark on you?

[Answer] Since the end of the 1960's I have become used to low blows. I have been in the front line since 1969. I have had to absorb blows much heavier than the mean insinuations and verbal attacks made against me during the past few months. All of that does not really affect me. Let's just say that I am rather saddened to see that our comrades of yesterday in the electoral struggle, now organized in the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement], are capable of using even meaner tactics than our opponents of the past.

[Question] After all that the country has been through, do you consider, looking back on it, that it was an error on your part to have too many concessions to certain Mauritian realities?

[Answer] No. One thing at a time. A country has a certain rhythm, a natural breathing rate. Therefore, one thing at a time. I don't regret having pushed the MMM in this or that direction in 1976 or even more in 1982.

[Question] In our last interview with you, you were saying that you felt the country was ready to accept you this time as prime minister. Since this beginning of the campaign, do you have the feeling that this is really the case?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely. And that is an extraordinary thing, despite the contemptible actions of our opponents since the government crisis last March, and despite the grand words of unity by the MSM and the Labor Party. For the truth is that the MSM and the Labor Party are carrying on a low-level campaign based on ethnic prejudices, after they tried to break the country in two by leaving the cities to Duval [leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and supposedly taking over the rural areas.

As for me, I am satisfied to see that at present a deep, historical ground swell is carrying the MMM and its future government team to victory. And that is what makes us now measure a little more carefully--even measuring with deep concern--the overwhelming burden of the responsibilities which are waiting for us a few weeks from now.

[Question] How do you see the present evolution of the elections campaign and its eventual outcome?

[Answer] I have some concerns about it, and as leader of the Opposition I am obliged to think about ways and means of ensuring that these concerns do not become a reality. In fact the campaign being carried on by our opponents, which is based on an appeal to ethnic prejudices, threatens to become more and more hysterical, to the extent that it becomes clear that the MMM is moving toward a brilliant victory. There are also certain risks of accident in terms of electoral violence which we in the MMM will do our best to keep under control.

However, having said this, I would add that I spent the bulk of my time thinking about and preparing for what is to come after the elections of 21 August.

In the MMM we are all too aware of the difficulties which are waiting for the country and the MMM government after 21 August. For us the two priorities of the MMM government after 21 August will be: (a) reestablishing the unity of the Mauritian people, which was broken by the unhealthy "arrangement" reached between the MSM, the Labor Party, and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and by the unhealthy, ethnically-oriented campaign carried on by the MSM and the Labor Party since March. We will have to reestablish national unity as soon as possible after 21 August. And Dr Harichand Bhageerutty will help the country and the MMM in this priority task, (b) we will also have to deal with the most pressing problems in the economic field. This means avoiding a third devaluation, resolving the situation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and presenting the budget for the 1983-84 fiscal year.

In the course of this initial period the economic and foreign policy of the country will be closely intertwined, and this is why our diplomatic activity in the weeks which follow 21 August will test all of our intelligence and skill. We will have to continue to explain the situation to the people and mobilize them behind the efforts of the government. However, it is not only possible to have hope in the future; it is essential to have hope. The Mauritian people, behind a united and homogenous MMM government, whose competence is quite evident, will find a way out of these problems through a policy of mobilization, a policy of truth, and a policy of solidarity.

[Question] The 1983 elections are the third in which the MMM has participated. In comparison with the 1976 and 1982 elections would you say that the forthcoming elections are the hardest for the MMM?

[Answer] It is only over the last few years, and with the passage of time, that I have appreciated the serious harm which Ramgoolam and Duval did the country by taking action in 1969 to put off the 1972 elections until 1976. In effect they put off the elections for almost 10 years. They injured our country profoundly. They kept a whole generation, including me, out of the normal parliamentary elections process. They lost 10 years for our country at a crucial time in the post-independence period. In 1976 the elections came after an abnormal period of time. The hysteria of our labor and PMSD opponents was then at its height. The MMM stood alone, but not really alone, against all the others, united in their hatred against us. We then failed to win, and I leave it to history to decide where Mauritius would have been today if the MMM had assumed power, beginning in 1976. In 1982 the winds of change were blowing so hard that the race was over before it started. Only those who really did not wish to see could not see the handwriting on the wall. The 1982 elections were therefore easy to win. Those who betrayed the 60 to 0 vote are responsible to the whole country for the outcome. This time, in 1983, the MMM is standing alone in the elections, against all of the rest, who are united in the same hatred of us. We are alone, as we were in the most difficult moments of our history, when we stood alone against the others in 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972. We had to face repressive acts by the government, we had to go through a very hard time. Today, in 1983, once again alone against all the others, we are going into the elections with an air of serenity.

I am fully convinced that between now and 21 August time is working for the MMM. Already we are satisfied that we will be able to win a very large majority of the votes. Therefore, these are not easy elections for us, but these are elections which we are certainly going to win.

We are going to win as much in the rural areas as in the cities. Already, in our election rallies we have exploded the myth that the MSM has won, and what remains of this myth will be spread about in all four corners of the island between now and 21 August. We will see that in 1983 the truth is the same as in 1969. That is, the MMM is the only really national party, the only party whose roots reach into all of the ethnic communities that make up our people. On the other hand, opposing us are the different parties which in the last analysis are only based on one or another section of the different ethnic communities. The Labor Party's remaining supporters are only to be found in one ethnic group. The same is true of the MSM, and this is even more the case with the PMSD. The PIM [Mauritian Indian Party] represents nothing, and even its name is ethnic. Therefore, the truth is that the MMM is the only really national party, as strong in the cities as in the countryside.

[Question] At the beginning of the campaign you mentioned the prospect of a very close race, whereas now you seem more confident.

[Answer] We didn't say that it would be a close race. I think that this was the feeling of the people of the cities and intellectuals who react more than anything else in terms of what appears in the press. That was only an impression which lasted for 3 or 4 weeks, and in a sense this was normal, since our opponents began their elections campaign before we did. The MMM waited for the right time. However, we knew that we had a silent majority behind us, whereas facing us there was a noisy, revenge-oriented minority almost entirely composed of the Labor Party supporters of last year. We had no illusions about this. The MSM itself represents almost nothing! Boodhoo [deputy prime minister] has always said that he was born a Labor Party supporter and will die a Labor Party supporter. Today he has become more of a Labor Party supporter than Ramgoolam [former prime minister] who, moreover, is looking at all of this from the distance. Today the MSM practically does not exist. It is the Labor Party supporters who are in the forefront of everything being done regarding us. Those are the people who are making the noise and are bent on revenge. Jugnauth and his MSM will be swept away in the elections or in the period after the elections. The MSM is a "part time" party, just as its leader, Jugnauth [current prime minister] was a "part time" politician. History will deal very quickly with Jugnauth.

We have always been confident. We knew that we already had a majority with us before beginning our campaign. In the time since then it has become evident to everyone that a living and disciplined majority, a strong majority, is with the MMM in the villages as well as in the cities.

[Question] In the event of an MMM victory, in what circumstances would you like to see the transition take place?

[Answer] I hope for conditions for the transition as normal as those of 1982. Jugnauth did not know how to play his role as prime minister as he should have. I hope that he will at least know how to hand over power properly, once the MMM comes to power. All men and women of good will must hope for a transition as civilized as in 1982, despite the bad temper which animates Jugnauth.

[Question] Do you have the same attitude of national reconciliation which you had last year?

[Answer] I said just a little while ago that our priority would be to reestablish unity among the Mauritian people. Therefore, there will be national reconciliation as far as the Mauritian people are concerned. When the MMM is carried into power in the near future with 55, 60, or 65 percent of the votes, there will be no question of ignoring the 20, 25, 30 or 35 percent of the electorate who will have voted against us. We will govern for all of the people, with all Mauritius behind us, which will take a considerable historic effort. However, as far as certain political activities are concerned, we should not speak of settling accounts. Nevertheless, there are certain accounts which should be settled, calmly, with no spirit of bitterness, but to help our country itself, so that certain kinds of domineering behavior, certain attacks on the proper functioning of democracy, will not be repeated.

[Question] If you should become prime minister on 22 August, what approach would you bring to that office and what style would you follow personally?

[Answer] I would return to the idea of a team. First of all, I have deep respect for Dr Harichand Bhagerrutty. I am in continuing contact with him and as prime minister I would remain permanently in contact with him. A future president would have real powers to make the presidency into a respected institution, the guardian of our institutions and the living symbol of the Mauritian nation. With his spirit of serenity and standing back from governmental comings and goings, Bhageerutty would be an enormous help to an MMM prime minister. The republic will be put in place as soon as possible after the elections.

Regarding the cabinet itself, it is well-known that we have decided on a reorganization of ministries. First of all, there will be a balanced division of power within this cabinet team. Then we will act to permit this team to turn in the best possible performance in the economic sector.

The role of the prime minister in this scheme of things will be to inspire the activity of the government team. However, his role will also be to coordinate and finally to explain to the country on a continuing basis what the government's policy is (hence the decision to attach the information function to the office of the MMM prime minister). You know that the idea that the prime minister should also be minister of finance was abandoned a good long while ago. I would give the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Company] real legal and functional autonomy. There would then be three major economic ministries: a Ministry of the Economy which would deal on a daily basis with the problems of our economy and the various companies--and God knows there are such problems. Then there would be a Ministry of the Budget, not only to prepare the

budget but to follow up on it, to "monitor" it once the budget is approved by the National Assembly. This decision to have a Ministry of the Budget is the result of my own experience. There is a pendulum-like movement in this area. The minister deals with problems on a daily basis, and then when the budget is adopted, there is a movement of the pendulum in the other direction. He concentrates all his attention on the budget, and while is doing that, other economic problems pile up and he does not have the time to "monitor" everything. Finally, there would be a Ministry of Planning. These three ministers would work in close collaboration and, of course, with me as prime minister.

Therefore, I see myself as prime minister as a kind of orchestra conductor or, let us say, team leader.

[Question] To what extent would you make your weight felt on economic decisions?

[Answer] A great deal! There is no doubt on this subject. From the shock of economic heads colliding will come solutions to problems. However, I have a head for economic matters myself, and there is little doubt that I would have considerable impact on economic decisions and on the economic management of the country as a whole. There will also be a Ministry of Industry and a Ministry of Tourism, because industry and tourism are the two priorities of the SAL II [as published; expansion unknown]. (All of this is said without any intention of making a negative judgment on the performance of the outgoing ministers.) There would also be a "ministry for the little people," [ministere ti dimounes], charged with helping all those who wish to help themselves in small enterprises, coordinating efforts which are now scattered throughout the government.

[Question] During the past 15 years the function of the prime minister has evolved. Today he has become practically "presidential," as the powers and prerogatives of the prime minister have expanded. What is your view of the evolution of this function under Prime Ministers Ramgoolam and Jugnauth?

[Answer] In his heart of hearts I think that Ramgoolam must have nothing but scorn for Jugnauth and Boodhoo. For with all his faults Ramgoolam, even so, at one time has an historic vision, a serenity which, moreover, he still has today! Nevertheless, he bears a very heavy responsibility in the evolution of the ministerial function and of Mauritian democracy since independence. Ramgoolam enormously concentrated power in his own hands. After him there was Jugnauth, who has no sense of serenity or of proportion. Aneerood Jugnauth is therefore in a hurry to step on all the flowers which Ramgoolam did not allow to wither. Jugnauth slips around in the mud which Ramgoolam left behind him. The powers that Ramgoolam concentrated in his hands are now in the hands of Jugnauth, with all of the hatred, all of the bad temper, all of the verbal violence, and all of the lack of serenity which can be found in him. It is certainly desirable that he pass the reins of power to a new cabinet team as soon as possible.

[Question] If you delegate the responsibilities generally attributed to the prime minister, isn't there a danger this time of reducing the powers of this office?

[Answer] I don't think so. Quite the contrary. I think that at the same time that it is necessary for the president to be somewhat removed from ongoing affairs, it is also necessary that the prime minister should not be bothered night and day by decisions that need to be made here and there. He should also have the time to step back and take a larger view in terms of the future, of economic programs, of social policy, of cultural policy, of diplomacy. The prime minister should be far enough removed from ongoing affairs to be able to think about the role of Mauritius on the international scene. I am convinced that what Mauritius needs in the course of the coming years is a team--above all a team which is competent and homogenous, and that is what we are.

[Question] There remains even so the question of the constitutional powers of the prime minister. Which of these powers, in your view, seem the most important and the most essential to the functioning of this office?

[Answer] Your question allows me to clarify the distinction which we intend to observe between the presidency, as the guarantor of the unity of the nation and the guardian of our institutions, on the one hand, and government initiative, on the other hand. It is the prime minister who will preside over meetings of the cabinet, who will lead the government. The essential powers of the prime minister (dissolution of the National Assembly, nomination of cabinet ministers, etc) will remain in his hands. These are the most fundamental powers of the office, and they will remain in his hands. Having said that, I want a new style of government, with the accent on the cabinet as a team.

[Question] We thought we understood, during the past few months, that there was a different interpretation within the MMM of the powers of the prime minister, in terms of the various offices of your party?

[Answer] No, no, absolutely not! The influence of party elements on government activity is a completely different matter. On the question of the powers of the prime minister there has never been any problem with the MMM. Where we have been in disagreement with Jugnauth is that a few months after general elections the prime minister should not act as if his party had no role in his election and no longer counted for anything. Jugnauth betrayed his party a few months after the June elections in 1982. And that was intolerable to the MMM. In a short time the MMM government will be the government of the country. The MMM prime minister will be the prime minister of the country. Nevertheless, the MMM, as a party, will exercise real influence on government decisions and on the direction taken by the country. That cannot be, that should not be any different.

[Question] If you were prime minister, with Dharmanand Fokeer as deputy prime minister, what role would you see him playing at your side?

[Answer] There also, we would certainly work as a team. The deputy prime minister will also be the minister of national education and therefore, as such, would have important ministerial responsibilities. He would also be called on to replace me as leader of the government each time I would be away from the country.

[Question] In the economic sector what is the situation 1 year after the 1982 elections? What remains to be done? Under what circumstances should it be done?

[Answer] The MSM will leave the country in a more difficult economic situation than Ramgoolam did. Ringadoo and the others left office a year ago. Jugnauth, Boodhoo, and Lutchmeenaraidoo [minister of finance] have acted in an unpardonably irresponsible way over the past few months. They have systematically engaged in a game of bluff and have demonstrated astonishing incompetence in dealing with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The government which will be elected on 21 August will inherit an extremely difficult situation. Our reserves in foreign exchange are what they are. However, above all it will be necessary to resume the discussions with the International Monetary Fund, because these discussions are now stalemated, and they won't be easy.

Three documents signed by the MSM already, in fact, tie the hands of the country and therefore of the next government. First of all there is the "letter of intent" sent to the International Monetary Fund. Added to this first document is an awkward and dangerous letter which the prime minister has written to De la Rosiere, the director of the International Monetary Fund, making the promise that, after 1984, there will be no further national salary negotiations but only negotiations by sector of the economy. Jugnauth, Lutchmeenaraidoo, and Offman [minister of economic planning and development] have behaved with unpardonable clumsiness in this affair. Then there is the "Statement of Development Policy," which these three men, in the name of Mauritius, have sent to the World Bank and which contains extremely harsh conditions. Taking all of that into account, an economic committee of the MSM, which I preside over, has been busy, over the past several weeks, preparing for these negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

In the early stages, as I was saying to you, economic policy and foreign policy will be intimately linked together. We are already setting the stage to allow us, after 21 August, to play all our diplomatic cards as soon as possible in order to obtain from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank the greatest possible room for maneuver for the 1983-84 budget. I have already made a study in depth of this subject through diplomatic contacts, which we will accelerate after 21 August.

[Question] What do you expect to obtain from this report?

[Answer] I prefer not to go into details at this stage. However, you are not unaware that the harshest conditions are the following. In the "Letter of Intent" there is a commitment to reduce the budget deficit in fiscal year 1983-84 to 3.5 percent of GNP. In the letter from Jugnauth to De la Rosiere there is a commitment to move from national to sectoral salary negotiations next year. In the case of the "Statement of Development Policy" Jugnauth has committed himself to transfer 1,500 workers from the TDA [Tea Development Policy] and convert them into smallholder tea planters. There is a commitment to restructure the CWC [expansion unknown] with the transfer of 2,000 workers; to restructure the CHA [Central Housing Authority] through the transfer of hundreds

of workers, to charge commercial rates at the CWA [Central Water Authority] and the CEB [Central Electricity Board] in the near future; to close small, private secondary schools at the beginning of each school year; to restrain national expenditures on housing; and I will pass over the rest. It is particularly those conditions which we will negotiate with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and in the framework of carefully prepared diplomatic activity, beginning right now.

Jugnaugh, Lutchmeenaraido, and Offman have wasted the opportunities available to the country. It won't be easy to obtain more room for maneuver. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank don't know Jugnaugh, Lutchmeenaraido, or Berenger. They are acquainted with the Government of Mauritius, which has committed itself in the name of the country. Therefore, it won't be easy to renegotiate these conditions, but we are going to do our best. The 1983-84 budget will be the direct result of these negotiations.

[Question] Whatever the government in power, the International Monetary Fund will impose on Mauritius an increase in taxes amounting to hundreds of millions of Mauritian rupees. Now, with the elections, this increase in taxes, originally to have been spread out over 12 months, will now have to be accomplished in 9 months.

[Answer] Yes, and perhaps 8 months. You can see that this will be an overwhelming burden for this country. Even so, I have hopes, within the framework of the diplomatic action of which I spoke, that an MSM government will obtain room for maneuver which the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would refuse to grant to a government made up of the MSM/Labor/PMSD/PIM, to the extent that it was the MSM which made these commitments in the course of these last few weeks.

[Question] After the elections there will be the problem of economic recovery and jobs. How can such a recovery be ensured today and with what hope of success?

[Answer] There is no miracle solution. The strategy which we will be obliged to follow over the coming years is already clear. That strategy is contained in the "Strategy of Development Policy" signed with the World Bank. To get out of the present economic situation will take an effort extending over several years: to improve our balance of payments and let us see the light at the end of the tunnel in terms of jobs. However, recovery must be achieved and will be achieved above all in the following sectors: duty-free zones and industrialization, tourism, agricultural diversification and development of the resources of the sea, energy requirements. We also are placing much hope in "self help" in general and in the cooperatives, our skilled workers, and everywhere that ordinary people can help themselves. However, the truth is that in that area also, as we were saying, the job won't be done in a few months but rather over a period of several years.

[Question] Does the recovery in the United States and in Europe make you more optimistic?

[Answer] In fact there are signs of recovery in the U.S. and in Europe, but it is still much too soon to speak of this. And I am certainly not among those who, like the Americans, speak of a certain "linkage" between recovery in the industrialized countries and the countries of the Third World. This year has been a very bad year for the countries of the Third World. This year, at the GATT meeting, the Third World countries were out of the discussions. At Williamsburg, as at UNCTAD, the Third World countries were out of the discussions, and one cannot speak of hope for the Third World after these discussions. That is why, after 21 August, as we consider how to reestablish the unity of the people and the economic measures that might be taken, we are preparing for international developments which will be linked, in large part, to this North/South problem. The annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the annual conference of Commonwealth ministers of finance, the Franco-African summit to be held in October, the conference of Commonwealth chiefs of state and government in New Delhi in November--these are some of the forthcoming meetings. The Commonwealth conferences this year have been so designed as to have a very economic character, considering the disappointments of the Third World this year.

The MEI has great ambitions for Mauritius in the international sphere, for we can be and we will be like a lighthouse. In effect we are a multiracial, nonaligned democracy. Considering our traditional friendship with India above all and with France, considering also the special relations we will develop with Australia under its Labor Party government, with Zimbabwe under Prime Minister Mugabe, in view of our pattern of regional relationships, considering our situation in the Indian Ocean, where we are caught between Soviet and American bases and the problems on the other side of the Mozambique Channel with Namibia and South Africa, we have ambitions for our foreign policy. We can help the world to be a better and less-threatening place. Therefore, we are preparing actively for these international developments. In all probability, as prime minister it won't be possible for me to attend the economic conferences of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and the conference of Commonwealth ministers of finance. However, I think that the Franco-African summit meeting will be important in terms of Namibia and Southern Africa. The conference of Commonwealth chiefs of state and of government could be very important in terms of Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean. Without regarding it as the center of the world, Mauritius can take many initiatives. We have many ideas, the Mauritius can be a lighthouse and will be one.

[Question] To conclude, therefore, now that we are 4 weeks away from the elections, is everything going along from your point of view as you would wish it?

[Answer] Yes. Our morale is excellent. We are undoubtedly moving toward a brilliant victory. We have our worries, but we are particularly concerned about the period after 21 August. This is a sign that we are sure of winning the elections.

OPR VICTORY PREDICTED, AUTONOMY FOR RODRIGUES ISLAND URGED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "OPR Said to Be Confident of Winning General Elections on Rodrigues Island; Serge Clair Denounces 'Campaign Based on Racism' to Divide People of Rodrigues; Organization of Rodrigues People Seeks Autonomy of Island in Eventual Republic of Mauritius"]

[Text] Yesterday [14 July] according to Serge Clair, secretary general of the OPR [Organization of Rodrigues People], who was interviewed by the press, the OPR is certain to win the general elections on 21 August. On the same occasion he denounced what he called "a campaign based on racism which his political opponents, and more particularly the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democrat Party], on Rodrigues Island, were carrying on." He appealed to political leaders to arrange for a period of reflection within their parties regarding the conduct of the elections campaign. Clair also expressed the hope that a Republic of Mauritius would be established eventually. He said that he hoped Rodrigues Island would enjoy autonomous status within such a republic.

Commenting on his dismissal from the government, Serge Clair stated that he does not think that this was due to his performance in the cabinet but that "the prime minister was responsible for this." However, he added that, despite his frequent meetings with the prime minister, the latter had never spoken to him about the motion of censure. Clair was therefore astonished that he had spoken of the changed position of the OPR on this subject.

The vote in favor of the OPR on 11 June 1982, Serge Clair stated, was significant in the sense that Rodrigues Island saw its importance, its identity, and above all its role within the Mauritian nation recognized. Even among Mauritians working on Rodrigues Island a positive change of mind had been noted. However, Clair pointed out, the electoral campaign had revived old slogans that sought to make people believe that the OPR is anti-Mauritian or against a specific community. The political opponents of the OPR, Serge Clair emphasized, wish to divide Rodrigues by using arguments based on racism. Clair also spoke of the pistol shot fired in his direction on 3 July.

The Rodrigues Island people, he said, are presently experiencing feelings of hatred directed at them. This hatred is marked in particular by the refusal to recognize Rodrigues Island as a separate entity. However, Rodrigues Island is 350 miles from Mauritius, and it is impossible to follow the same policies there. Rodrigues Island has its own way of thinking and its own culture. It also has its own kind of politics, which are related to its social and cultural situation. Clair said: "That is why we ask the Mauritian political parties to think before they act, with regard to Rodrigues Island."

Concerning the relations of the OPR with the other political parties, Serge Clair stated that his party has never asked other political parties to support it. He emphasized: "If they want to support us, that is their business." According to him, a political alliance would mean preventing the Rodrigues Island people from having their own personality. He said: "It is necessary for the Rodrigues Island people to reach their own conclusions about their own country. And it is not necessary for that thought process to be influenced from outside the island." Clair continued, explaining that his party is not carrying out a policy of isolationism but rather a policy of integration with the Mauritian people living on the island.

Serge Clair did not wish to say what attitude the OPR would adopt after the elections. He declared: "We are not going to express ourselves in a situation which is very fluid. We would prefer to remain on the sidelines to see what is going to happen." According to him, Mauritius must assume its responsibilities and the unfavorable consequences which may result. He said that in case of an OPR victory he would accept an invitation from the new government, whatever its composition, to remain a part of the greater Mauritian family of people. He added: "However, this would be on condition that the new government will be responsive to the aspirations of the people of Rodrigues Island."

Another major point which Serge Clair made in his press conference was that if tomorrow a Republic of Mauritius is established, Rodrigues Island should be an autonomous region within that republic. He also expressed the wish that a paragraph be included in the new constitution on the subject of Rodrigues Island.

Clair also criticized the decision of the OF [Fraternal Organization] to support the PMSD on Rodrigues Island. This attitude, according to him is "a provocation unworthy of the relationships among the people of the islands. Mauritius, he declared, must face up to the fact of a people of Rodrigues Island who have thought about what they want, who are educated, and who do not want to be treated like children. The slogan of fear is no longer valid on Rodrigues Island. Serge Clair left Mauritius for Rodrigues Island today [15 July].

5170
CSO: 3419/1116

JAPANESE AID TO FISHING PORT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 22 Jul pp 1, 7

[Text] An agreement covering a gift of Rs 47 million from the Japanese Government to Mauritius was signed yesterday morning at Port Louis by Mr Anil Gayan, minister of foreign affairs, tourism, and emigration, and Mr K. Furusawa, ambassador of Japan posted in Madagascar.

This Japanese financial aid will be utilized for the construction of a fishing port at Trou-Fanfaron, Port Louis. The construction work will very probably begin next December, to be completed early in 1985.

During the signing ceremony of the agreement yesterday, Mr Gayan said that ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mauritius and Japan, the Japanese Government has shown itself to be very interested in the social and economic development of Mauritius and has contributed greatly to the carrying out of certain important projects aimed at improving the economic structures of the country.

"The people and government of Mauritius take pride in their association with Japan and value highly the positive role which your country has played thus far in the development and consolidation of the Mauritian economy," said Mr Gayan again.

The minister of foreign affairs spoke of the grant by the Japanese Government for the creation of the "Fisheries Research Center" at Albion. Japanese technicians helped to lay out a road between Port-Louis and Beau-Bassin, and in the improvement of the audiovisual section of the Ministry of Education. Mr Gayan thanked the Japanese Government for the facilities granted for the training of Mauritian citizens in various economic fields.

"This agreement," said Mr Gayan, "has a strong bearing on our economy in as much as it will provide us with the means to gainfully exploit our natural resources."

The minister emphasized that the Japanese financial grant will enable the government to accentuate its efforts to extend its activities in the field of fisheries so as to increase fish production and cope with the increase in consumption.

He said that he was confident that the construction of the fishing port will provide the necessary infrastructures for a healthy development of the fishing industry. The project will help to create jobs and save foreign exchange.

In conclusion the minister said that this financial aid is concrete testimony of the links of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries and of the desire of the Japanese Government to work for the economic development of Mauritius.

Mr Furusawa then expressed his satisfaction that the government of Mauritius accepted the offer of the Japanese Government of a gift of Rs 47 million to be used for the construction of a fishing port.

The Japanese ambassador spoke of the second mission of Japanese technicians to Mauritius last November. They had determined that due to certain weaknesses of the ground at Trou-Fanfaron, the foundations of the pier would have to be very solid.

The report of the Japanese mission was submitted last March and was ratified by the Japanese Government in June. The pier will be able to accommodate 18 fishing boats which would bring in an annual catch of 6,000 tons. Mr Furusawa believed that the project will help to stabilize the supply of fish, permit the saving of foreign exchange, and provide employment to Mauritians.

Certain infrastructures will have to be set up by the Mauritian Government, such as facilities for storage and a conveyor belt for the landing of the fish, among others. The layout plan for the fishing port also makes provision for two packing halls.

The ambassador gave his assurance that Mauritian labor, as well as locally available technology and materials will be used to the maximum.

He emphasized that the construction of the fishing port is the third project which the Japanese Government has agreed to finance. He spoke of the plan for the "new link road" between Port Louis and Beau-Bassin laid out by Japanese engineers and the Fisheries Research Center at Albion. Japanese aid for these two projects totaled \$2.5 million U.S. currency (or about Rs 29 million at the current rate of exchange for the dollar).

Concerning the "link road" Mr Furusawa had to add that "the final report was presented to the Mauritian Government late in 1980, but unfortunately it seems that your government has since changed its mind as to the priority of the project. I do hope that you will be able to locate financial partners soon so that the Japanese efforts will not have been wasted."

The ambassador spoke of other aspects of the technical assistance granted to the island by Japan. The total value of the aid granted by Japan up to now stands at \$10 million.

Mr Furusawa did not fail to stress the cooperation between the two countries in the commercial sphere. He referred to the "joint venture" with the Mauritius Tuna Fishing and Canning Enterprises, Ltd. in collaboration with Teeluck

and Sons and Morimotors for the assembly of buses and small motorcycles, and also the establishment of the KGKK [expansion unknown] the Japanese base for transloading of tuna.

Before concluding, the ambassador said that he had always desired a closer collaboration between the two countries, particularly with regard to the free zone and the tourist industry. "But to be frank with you, the Mauritian response has not been very positive."

"A greater sphere of cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis alike would be in the mutual interest of both countries," said Mr Furusawa.

Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo, minister of finance, and Mr K. Offman, minister of the plan, Mr G. Onda, managing director of the KGKK at Port-Louis, Mr Christian Dalais, chief executive of Ireland Blyth, Ltd. and representative of the honorary consul of Japan (Mr Colin Hare is abroad at the moment) and Captain P. Moorogan, director-general of the MMA [expansion unknown] were also present.

6108

CSO: 3419/1122

REGIONAL FISH PRODUCTION REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] The fish catch on the banks has quintupled in 10 years, rising from 714 tons in 1973 to 3,793 tons in 1982. The Saya de Malha bank, which until 1981 represented only 20 percent of the catch, has become the main source of fish coming from the banks.

The boats have brought in 2,041 tons of fish from the Saya de Malha banks (54 percent), and the Nazareth bank, which had been the main source, lost its primacy in 1982 with 1,538 tons of fish (41 percent). It should be noted, moreover, that except for a small tonnage of fresh fish, Saint-Brandon is providing some 250 tons of salt fish annually.

The catches on the different banks during the past 4 years have been as follows, according to the data compiled by M.C.R. Samboo, technical officer in the Ministry of Fisheries:

<u>Banks</u>	<u>1979</u> (in tons)	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Nazareth	1,688	1,146	1,049	1,538
Saya de Malha	447	332	454	2,041
St. Brandon	93	208	168	52
Chagos	-	-	97	162

In his address at the seminary on "Marine Fisheries Development," Mr Sambo emphasized that according to various studies which have been made, all the banks have been exploited thoroughly, but the stocks of fish have not yet reached the stage of "overexploitation."

He had to add, however, that virgin stocks no longer existed.

Dr I Fagoonee, of the School of Agriculture at the university, then explained how to maintain the development of high seas fishing. He listed different approaches, namely: 1) a regional collaboration among the different countries of the region. He found that Mauritius could profit enormously from collaboration with Mozambique, Madagascar, and Somalia. The Mauritian contribution would be in the sphere of expertise and training in order to alleviate the

poverty of the exclusive economic zone of Mauritius and 2) direct collaboration with certain specialized organizations, such as the Goa Oceanographic Institute and the "South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium."

Touching on the sector of tuna fishing, Dr Fagonee stated that tuna represented about 12 percent of the total production of fish in the Indian Ocean. The well developed stocks of tuna are exploited to the maximum at present, and the emphasis should be on catching small-size tuna such as the "skipjack." Dr Fagonee also discussed fish-growing, the necessity of controlling pollution, and shark fishing.

In his conclusion of a lecture larded with statistics, Dr Fagonee stressed that priority should be given in principle to the development of our sea resources. He also pleaded for "intelligent fish farming and herding" while at the same time avoiding the destruction of the ecologic system.

Mr. M. Munbodh, acting divisional scientific officer in the Ministry of Fisheries, discussed fishing in the lagoons and in the "off-lagoon areas" of Mauritius. The catch tonnage has dropped during the past two years from 2,000 tons annually in the period 1977 to 1979 and 1,300 tons annually from 1980 to 1982. He explained this drop in tonnage by the bad weather which had prevailed. Mr. Munbodh spoke of the steps taken by the authorities concerned to limit over-exploitation of the lagoons. He also spoke of a grant from the FAO to develop fishing outside the lagoon at Rodrigues and to organize the management of the cooperatives' boats.

Mr. A. Venkatasame also gave a lecture entitled "Fishery Resource Surveys and Development Projects."

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CSO: 3419/1122

BRIEFS

TIES WITH DPRK 'STRENGTHENING'--Mozambique and the DPRK are strengthening their relations in many sectors due to a coincidence of viewpoints and identification of principles, which result in the two countries being, in fact, safe rearguards of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world as a whole. This was stated by the newspaper NOTICIAS, which says that the recent visit by Kim Chae-Suk, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, to Mozambique allowed a greater strengthening of the relations between the two countries and opened perspectives for greater development. It will be recalled that during his visit to our country Kim Chae-Suk was received by President Samora Machel, to whom he conveyed a message from Kim Il-Song, head of state of the DPRK. [Text] [MB191330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 19 Aug 83]

SALARIES TO EVACUEES--The Central Operational Command has decided that the secretariat of state for labor, through its provincial directorates, will centralize the process of receiving the salaries of people who have been evacuated in the framework of Operation Production and forwarding the funds to these people. The decision was taken after it was discovered that there are people who have been evacuated for a number of reasons as part of Operation Production and who, although they were already gainfully employed in enterprises or other bodies, have not yet received their salaries. In this context the enterprises or bodies which used to employ workers in these circumstances, will have to send to the labor provincial directorates of the respective area a certified check payable to the respective provincial or city directorate. A nominal list of beneficiaries must be included. The labor provincial directorates, together with other local structures, will guarantee that these payments will be expeditiously forwarded to the addressees and will send to the enterprise or body a document stating that the payment has been made. [Text] [MB191438 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Aug 83]

MAPUTO RESIDENCIES TO BE VERIFIED--The Operational Command of the city of Maputo and the supply structures are working together so that as soon as possible the working population of the capital can benefit from the supply quotas which used to be based on the number of unproductive individuals and vagrants who have already been evacuated. The newspaper NOTICIAS quotes a source from the Central Operational Command as saying that a campaign to recheck the supply cards of all family households will be launched tomorrow.

The campaign, which will last 3 days, will be carried out by the heads of section of each suburb, who will stop at every house to check if the number of family members shown on the supply card is in accordance with the number of people presently living in each house. During the campaign an analysis will be made in the light of the requirements outlined by Operation Production. Under these terms only the true residents of the houses can have their names included on the cards. Therefore, people are obliged to produce the documents mentioned in the ministerial directive on the evacuation from the cities, namely the identity card, resident card, and labor card, or any other document showing the legal status of each citizen. [Text]

[MB191240 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 19 Aug 83]

MARINE LIFESAVING, COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS--Mozambique's sea and river transport authorities are undertaking several projects that will improve lifesaving operations and communication. Ten life boats, each 17 m long, have been purchased from India and are expected to be in Mozambique next year. The life boats will be distributed in seven provinces. Also, work is underway to set up a telecommunications network that will guarantee constant contact between coastal ships and land. A ship to shore radio system is being established along the entire Mozambican channel. [Text] [MB251734 Maputo in English to Southern African 1100 GMT 24 Aug 83]

PORTS REOPEN FOR COASTAL TRAFFIC--Two ports in central Mozambique, which had been closed for 15 years, have now been reopened for coastal traffic. Moma, in southern Nampula Province, reopened when the cargo ship "Muanza" left the port with 1,000 tons of copra. The port was closed in 1968 because of access problems, and the Mozambican authorities have worked for 10 months dredging channels and carrying out soundings to get it open again. Chinde, near the mouth of the Zambezi, will be used for exporting products from the Zambezia Province, especially sugar, and for supplying goods to the province. [Text] [MB231208 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1820

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA ON NATION'S FUTURE, OTHER ISSUES

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 83 pp 33, 34, 114

[Interview with Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president, by Bernard Couret, "'Namibia Is Still a Colony..."; date and place not specified]

[Text] AFRICA: What importance does this international conference on Namibia assume for you?

Sam Nujoma: The importance of the conference stems from the fact that representatives of all the member states of the United Nations took part in it, among which were ministers of foreign affairs, other ministers and government officials as well as eminent persons. Each of them expressed his full solidarity with the Namibian people in their fight for their freedom and independence. The majority of the battles for the liberation of Namibia are and will be, to be sure, led by the Namibians themselves, and this is why we have taken up arms to restore peace, justice and freedom to Namibia and her people. But we also appreciate all support for our struggle, whether it comes from governments, national, international and solidarity organizations, or from individuals.

AFRICA: On the field, where do you stand? Do you interpret the resignation of Mudge as a failure of the "internal solution" sought by South Africa with Democratic Turhalle or as a success for your struggle?

Sam Nujoma: We are leading with determination a war on a large scale to rid our country of imperialism, of colonialism, of the racial oppression and exploitation of the immense majority of Namibians by the white minority connected to the South African regime. This regime exercises a daily repression marked by frequent massacres of villagers, particularly in what it calls the "operational zone" and which is, in fact, a war zone.

Pretoria has, moreover, imposed laws relating to a state of emergency. These give complete authority to the South African soldiers, by which the officers take the liberty to arrest, to detain, to kill and to beat whoever is suspected of being a so-called "terrorist" or simply to keep information on the so-called "terrorists." But that will not prevent the Namibian people from continuing to resist the oppression as long as the occupation shall last in Namibia.

Concerning your reference to the puppets of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, I remember that these puppets are creatures of South Africa. It does not even concern a political party. The DTA does not have members: it is made up only of some individuals chosen by the racist South African regime in the different regions of Namibia to "represent" the so-called "eleven tribes". But these are paid puppets, supported and maintained in Windhoek by the South African regime, who has given them their titles of minister and provided them money. This has not kept these individuals from failing all along the line. Even the members of their families have refused to support them.

And the regime of Mr Botha has been confronted by serious economic difficulties, faced with the intensification of the war led by the forces of the Popular Army for the Liberation of Namibia [PLAN]. It is at this juncture that he was forced to dismantle this group of bandits that he had assembled and installed in Windhoek. They were no longer of any use to him.

We know that the new "administrator general," Willie Van Niekerk intends to set up a new "internal settlement." He is now gathering together new puppets, while also supporting the former ones from the DTA. Willie Van Niekerk is traveling through the country asking people to abide by the "Adviser Constitutional Guidelines," with a view toward organizing elections the following September. South Africa, therefore, has not abandoned its plan to impose in Namibia a neocolonial solution based on the system of the bantoustans, such as exists in Transkei, Botswana, etc.

AFRICA: Does the Paris conference bring you a certain comfort?

Sam Nujoma: We see that we are not alone, that we have with us all of progressive humanity. That is why we appreciate, for example, the French Government position which has broken from the Reagan administration, which links the decolonization process for Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Angola is a sovereign state and Namibia is a colony. Therefore there is no question of including Angola in the Namibian question. Angola can conclude an agreement with France or with every other nation in the world. Whether there are or are not Cuban troops on its soil is an affair whose decision depends only on the Angolan Government. And nobody should try to link the question of the Namibian people's struggle for freedom to facts which are only the jurisdiction of sovereign states. In this respect, SWAPO calls on the United States, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, as well as France to apply resolution 435 of the Security Council of the United Nations, in the framework of this organization.

AFRICA: In France, there has been a leftist government since May 1981. What do you expect from it?

Sam Nujoma: The expression, by the French Government, of solidarity and its support has been greatly appreciated by the Namibian people. However, we look forward to the implementation of this attitude. It is not, for we who are oppressed, a concrete aid to be content to say "We support you".

AFRICA: You are depending as well, as you have said, on your own armed struggle. Where do you stand in that?

Sam Nujoma: We have recorded undeniable success in the armed fight for freedom. Our military operation extends now over the whole country, thus reinforcing in the different classes of the population the confidence that the day will come when, like those of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, their struggle will emerge onto the final victory.

12354

CSO: 3419/1131

DETAILS OF VERGES PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 23-24 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] The Communist Party proposes to the Reunion people a major plan: development of Reunion. If in the coming months the region does not obtain the authority and the financial resources to undertake such a policy, today's restlessness of the unemployed, the youth, and planters will rapidly and surely turn into frustration and then anger.

Yesterday morning, our comrade Paul Verges gave a press conference in Saint Denis at the Reunion Communist Party (PCR) headquarters. With him were other members of the PCR Secretariat: Elie Hoarau, Laurent Verges, and Jean Saint-Marc. For an hour and a half, the communist leader explained to the newsmen "the basic points of reference that make up our party's analysis and determine its position." He stressed that it is on this that support or criticism of the PCR's proposals should be based, rather than on "fantasies."*

The first of these points of reference is the serious international crisis, "which has already been dragging on for some 10 years." Its consequences will continue to be felt for several years, even if--and this is pure hypothesis for the moment--the recovery that some are saying is underway in the United States is accompanied by some revival in the other capitalist countries. Paul Verges said: We will still have to live with this situation for a considerable time, and that does not make us in Reunion very happy."

This context of international crisis is even more worrying to us since it coincides with the specific features of the crisis in Reunion. In the latter case there are first the results of the austerity budget policy and second the negative consequences of the distribution of the national solidarity funds.

*In addition to the issues covered in this report, Paul Verges also talked about other problems. We will return to those in a future issue.

Not enough of these are being spent in productive investment. Though it might be inaccurate to talk about "state disinvolvement," since public transfers have showed an overall increase in the last few years, we must, on the other hand, observe that this increase, considering the present destination of these funds, "is not necessarily a positive thing." It only increases the existing imbalances.

Another factor that is rapidly worsening the situation in Reunion is 53,000 currently unemployed, to whom will be added the majority of the 14,000 youth entering the labor market every year, with the first wave coming within a few weeks. This prompted the PCR secretary general to point out: "Unemployment is a structural feature of our economy, a permanent problem that will place more and more of a burden on our social life."

To all these problems will be added this year and also next year the consequences of the drought. With a predicted loss of 300,000 tons of cane, the planters will this year have a drop in income of 90 million francs, the cutters will have 100,000 fewer work days, or a loss of 15 million francs, and the transporters will be earning 12 million francs less.

In view of its seriousness, the drought will strongly affect the most fragile sector of our economy. Food-growing and market gardening will be affected, and livestock raisers will have to kill part of their stock. The total loss to our farmers can be estimated at more than 100 million francs.

Risk of Sinking

Paul Verges concluded this listing of our most crucial problems by saying that we are going to experience "a worsening of our economic imbalances and social inequalities in Reunion." As a result, "to continue on the present course means accepting the sinking process and being resigned to never creating the conditions for development." In these conditions, we are certainly moving toward a social explosion. "Everyone is in agreement on this, even though those mainly responsible for this situation are always trying to accuse those who are doing nothing but telling the truth...."

On the basis of this analysis, the PCR believes that "we have reached the moment of choice, and the next 6 months will be decisive in respect to taking of positions by the various political organizations." During this period decisions will be made--or not made--about the means for Reunion's development and recovery that will be applied at the beginning of next year.

These means are of two kinds: political (this is the problem of the areas of responsibility of the two assemblies) and financial (with what supplementary funds, made available thanks to the solidarity of the Reunion people, can we undertake this development?).

On the first point, Paul Verges recalled that the extremist majority of the General Council has always called for "common law"; common law should therefore be applied to that assembly, that is, the same responsibilities as have all the general councillors of France.

On the other hand, the Regional Council, which has responsibility for development, should be given certain responsibilities that now fall under the department (use of the Overseas Departments' Investment Fund (FIDOM) and the Road Fund, setting of local import taxes) as well as the specific responsibilities that would enable the regional councils of the overseas department to promote development.

Alarming Remarks

In this connection, Paul Verges noted that the PCR had been alarmed by certain remarks by Wilfrid Bertile, "at least as they were reported in the press." According to JIR, the Socialist deputy reportedly fears that "regionalization in Reunion may be a fool's bargain: as a result of wanting to go too far, we have not made much progress." As reported by QUOTIDIEN, he said: "Because we wanted too much, we will get less." And QUOTIDIEN added this comment: "According to him (Wilfrid Bertile--NDLR) the regions of the department will have much less responsibility than the Corsican assembly."

Paul Verges said that these remarks, considering their origin, are alarming. "The situation in Reunion is far more serious than that in Corsica, and if the Reunion region is to have less responsibility than the Corsican assembly, this presents a serious problem for the Reunion Communist Party."

On the issue of financial means, Paul Verges recalled the well-known views of our party on the necessity to take action simultaneously on prices, taxes and on all the indexed revenues. On all these levels, the overseas department-territory intergroup for the ninth plan has made "wise proposals," which, however, "it does not innovate."

End of the Piecemeal Operation

The problem is that the decisions on resources for development to be provided to the region must be taken in the next 6 months in order to be implemented within the 1984 budget. "If the Regional Council does not have such resources at the beginning of the year, there will be no point in talking about development to the youth, unemployed, workers and ruined planters," the communist leader said emphatically.

Paul Verges concluded by saying that thus far the policy applied in Reunion "has been too piecemeal, whereas only a major plan can mobilize the Reunion people, all of those who want to develop the country. There can be no consensus in immobility, only in action. Today, concern is growing among the victims of the crisis; tomorrow, this concern may grow into frustration and then anger if there is no real change."

Paul Verges said: "As for us, we are trying to give a turn to speak to all those who do not have the means to make their voice heard, as it should be. This is not idle romanticism or an effort to call people into the street in order to force decisions. We believe that there is no reason for concern when the unemployed speak out and organize; on the contrary, because that is part of the necessary social and political rebalancing."

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN TROOPS PHASED OUT--VICTORIA--Tanzanian troops were being phased out of the Seychelles because of the improved security situation, the Army Chief of Staff, Major James Michel, said yesterday. Maj. Michel said the Tanzanians were being replaced by trained Seychellois troops, many of whom were recruited after the army mutiny in August last year. The Tanzanians have been unpopular since the mutiny, when they reinforced loyal troops in a two-day drama which left at least nine Seychellois dead. There were no Tanzanian casualties, he said. Tanzania, which had 12 military instructors on the islands, airlifted another 200 at the time of the coup attempt by South African-based mercenaries in 1981, Maj Michel said. He declined to say how many were now in the Seychelles, but diplomatic sources said there were between 120 and 106. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 14]

CSO: 3400/1772

EXPLOSION NEAR PRETORIA CAUSES ELECTRICAL OUTAGE

Cause Still 'Mystery'

MB210737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pretoria, 20 Aug (SAPA)--The cause of an explosion which plunged several eastern Pretoria suburbs into darkness in the early hours of this morning remains a mystery.

Police could shed little light this afternoon on the explosion which occurred at the Waltloo Sub-station in the Waltloo industrial area shortly after 2 a.m.

The blast cut off the electricity supply to the residential areas of Silverton, Mamelodi, Waltloo, Eersterus, Chrysler Park and several other east-lying suburbs for more than four hours.

No one was injured in the blast. The nature and extent of damage is not yet known.

Police in the capital could not say this afternoon what caused the blast. They intimated, however, that the possibility of sabotage could not be ruled out.

Security police are investigating the incident.

Officials of the city's electricity department declined to comment on the blast, which was apparently heard over a wide area.

The electricity supply to most affected areas was restored shortly after 6 a.m., but according to a city council spokesman, certain areas would be without power for most of the day.

Further Report

MB210904 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] The electric supply of Mamelodi and a section of Eersterus, the colored residential area near Pretoria which was disrupted by an explosion at a substation near Mamelodi, has not yet been restored. A spokesman for the City Council says the interruption will probably be repaired by tonight. The Waltloo and Chrysler Park industrial areas are also without power. Residents of Silverton have been urged to limit the use of electricity in order to prevent further power cuts. Police investigations into the incident are continuing.

SOUTH AFRICA

DE CUELLAR VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

De Cuellar Visit

MB171109 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The UN Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, may visit Southern Africa next week to try to end the statehood stalemate on negotiations on South-West Africa. A spokesman for Mr de Cuellar, Mr (Juliane), said the secretary general had not made a final decision but will go to Cape Town and Windhoek if he felt a personal mission would contribute to a useful development.

The secretary general had an hour-long discussion with South Africa's ambassador in Washington, Dr Brand Fourie, and also South Africa's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr (Kurt von Schending) yesterday. Mr (Juliane) said the discussion was about an official invitation to Mr de Cuellar to visit Cape Town. This invitation was renewed last week in a message from South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who is understood to have suggested that a meeting with senior officials, including the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, would be valuable. Sources in New York say Mr de Cuellar was prepared to make the trip but wanted assurances that it would be worth his while.

The United States and Britain, members of the 5-nation Western contact groups which drafted the South-West Africa independence proposals approved by the Security Council, were said to be encouraging Mr de Cuellar to visit South Africa, South-West Africa/Namibia and also Angola, even without any commitment on progress toward the settlement.

A UN spokesman said Mr de Cuellar's discussion with Dr Fourie and Mr (Von Schending) was one of a continuing series of consultations with African and Western delegates. Mr de Cuellar received a Security Council Mandate in May this year to try to break the South-West Africa/Namibia deadlock, but a UN spokesman pointed out that the council resolution contained no directive to visit Southern Africa. Sources close to the talks said that they felt Mr de Cuellar would make the trip to Southern Africa in time to report to the Security Council before the end of the month.

'Three Challenges'

MB221607 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Challenges Facing Mr Perez de Cuellar"]

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, faces three challenges before reporting back to the Security Council by 31 August on South-West African independence. The challenges concern the presence of Cubans in Angola, the situation in Angola where UNITA's latest offensive is challenging the authority of the MPLA-Labor Government, and lastly UN bias towards SWAPO.

The withdrawal of the Cubans is an essential condition for achieving the aims of the United Nations' own plan for South-West African independence. Those aims are contained in Resolution 435 adopted by the Security Council in September 1978. Resolution 435 states that the independence of South-West Africa must be achieved through free and fair elections. The consequence of the statement is simply that the situation in the territory must be such that the holding of free and fair elections would be possible and anything that would impede such elections must be removed. Therefore, there is a definite link between independence for South-West Africa under Resolution 435 and the presence of the Cubans in Angola. The task of the architects of a democratic settlement is to make it impossible for SWAPO to continue with its terrorist campaign. That means the withdrawal of the Cubans.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has emphasized that his movement's offensive will be unrelenting and will cease only when the MPLA-Labor government enters into direct negotiations with UNITA leading to the formation of a government of national unity in Angola which will be able to help with paving the way for independence in Namibia. In a South-West African settlement UNITA cannot be ignored.

Then there is UN partiality towards SWAPO. In the past few days several reports have been received that speak of UN recognition of SWAPO as sole representative of the territory's people being a major stumbling block to independence. UN aid to SWAPO amounts to millions of dollars every year. In its session in May the Security Council which passed Resolution 532 instructing the secretary general to report back on 31 August, heard SWAPO's views but not those of the internal parties in Namibia.

In his address, South African Ambassador Kurt von Schending called the Security Council meeting a cynical demonstration of the bias of the United Nations in favor of SWAPO.

Mr Perez de Cuellar should be under no illusion that one of the main obstacles to a settlement is UN bias towards SWAPO.

Pik Botha Comments

MB171735 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] In Cape Town Mr Pik Botha has said that it should be instructive for Mr de Cuellar to talk to the South African Government and to be informed of the situation in South-West Africa. He said South-West Africa was again in the

spotlight and that the settlement plan made provision for the big role for the UN secretary general. For that reason it would be his interest to gain first hand information about the territory and its problems. [sentence as printed] Mr Botha said that from the South African side it would be instructive to get to know Mr de Cuellar personally and to have direct talks with him. He said he could not hazard a guess at this stage as to the prospects for progress in the negotiations.

Namibian Comment

MB171843 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says he is prepared to meet the UN secretary general if he should decide to visit South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia. He said in an interview that he had no details about Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit but it was expected that more would be known later this week.

Preparations for Visit

MB191403 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Windhoek, 19 Aug (SAPA)--The administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, left for Cape Town today for consultations with the South African Government in preparation for the visit to Southern Africa next week by the United Nations secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

A spokesman for Dr van Niekerk's office in Windhoek said the administrator-general would probably return later today.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by high-ranking UN officials, departs from New York tomorrow for Cape Town, where he is due on Monday for the start of three-day talks with South African Government officials, including the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is expected in Windhoek on Thursday before going to Angola on Friday on the final leg of his itinerary.

The secretary-general was mandated on May 31 by the UN Security Council to examine ways of expediting implementation of a plan for SWA/Namibian independence as embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The UN trip to South Africa has been described as "a working mission," and the journey to SWA/Namibia as "an orientation visit."

An official spokesman in Windhoek said no arrangements had been made as yet for meetings for Mr Perez de Cuellar in the territory. It was expected that he would make available a programme for his stay in Windhoek after he had seen Mr Botha on Monday.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is accompanied by the UN special envoy for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN under-secretary for special political affairs, Mr Brian Urquart, another under-secretary, Mr Abby Farah, Mr Ahtisaari's senior political adviser, Mr Hislam, Omayad, the chief director to the UN secretary general's office, Mr Emilio de Olivares, and the secretary general's chief media liaison officer, Mr Francois Guilia Guiliana.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is to report back to the UN Security Council by the end of this month.

Meanwhile, reports in Windhoek said local political leaders were not hopeful the UN team's visit would achieve a breakthrough in stalled negotiations over SWA/Namibia's future.

"It is good of Mr Perez de Cuellar coming to visit a country he has only read about," said the leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

"Other than that I do not see any hope of success," he added.

His views were echoed by other political spokesmen.

An obstacle presently blocking implementation of UN Resolution 435 is a demand by the United States, supported by South Africa, that more than 20,000 Cuban troops stationed in neighbouring Angola be withdrawn from the country as a prerequisite for a comprehensive peace settlement in the region.

The UN and the African Frontline States are rejecting the linkage of the Angolan issue and SWA/Namibian independence.

The UN visit to Angola comes in the wake of bloody battles for the south-eastern Angolan town of Cangamba between MPLA government forces and guerrillas of the UNITA resistance movement.

The MPLA government accused South African bombers of razing the town, but South Africa emphatically denied the charge.

CSO: 3400/1804

BRIEFS

NUM VICTORY--THE NATIONAL Union of Mineworkers (Num) scored yet another victory when they signed a recognition agreement with the Chamber of Mines which will cover 800 workers of the Rand Refineries and Teba. This agreement is separate from the one Num signed with the Chamber of Mines in respect of mine-workers working in the gold mines. Rand Refineries and Teba are service arms of the Chamber. Today Num and the Chamber will negotiate on wages. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 83 p 2]

STUDENTS GUILTY OF TERRORISM--TWO FORMER University of the North students were last week found guilty of charges under the Terrorism Act in the Pietersburg Regional Court. Appearing before Mr W G M van Zyl were Peter Ramushwane Mokaba (24) and Jerome Joseph Maaake (20) who at the beginning of the trial in February, pleaded not guilty under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts. The third accused, Miss Portia Makhosazana Nhlapo, was last Monday acquitted at the end of the State case when it was found that evidence by State witnesses in no way incriminated her. Maaake was found not guilty under the second count of the contravention of section 54 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, and Mokaba was found not guilty because the court found that the Act was introduced after his arrest on June 5 last year. [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 83 p 3]

NTSU SEEN IN SA--MASERU--Lesotho rebel leader Ntsu Mokhehle was in South Africa on at least three occasions in the past four years, the national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr M Mkhize, claimed in Maseru at the weekend. Mr Mkhize said he met Mr Mokhehle, the leader of the Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) and its armed wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), through a Lesotho citizen living in exile in Botswana. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 83 p 3]

NTOMBI MPHEKA DETAINED--A MEMBER of the Natal Leather and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Miss Ntombi Mpheka (24), was detained by police at her home yesterday. Another woman, known only as Pumla, who is a member of the Congress of the South African Students, was detained and later released by the police, according to a spokesman for a Durban firm of lawyers yesterday. According to Saawu's Natal branch chairman, Mr Isaac Ngcobo, the police came to Miss Mpheka's home at 4.30 pm and detained her. They did not explain the reason for her detention. She is an active member of the union and also a member of the Lamontville

Rent Action Committee. Pumla was also detained but later released. It is understood that she was questioned about her activities in the student movement, according to the spokesman. A spokesman for the lawyers said that they were investigating reasons for her detention as well as trying to establish under which laws Miss Mpheka was being held. Chief of the Durban Security Police Brigadier Van der Hoofen denied any knowledge about the detention and referred The SOWETAN to the Police Directorate in Pretoria. The South African Police could not confirm the detention of Miss Mpheka in terms of security legislation, according to the Police Directorate in Pretoria. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 2]

KAIZER CONCERNED AT UNREST--UMTATA--Transkei's state President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, yesterday expressed his concern at the unrest in neighbouring Ciskei, and South Africa's involvement. Speaking to journalists at his official residence in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said he was "horrified" at the situation in Ciskei and described South Africa's part in it as "mischievous and scandalous". "We as a government are affected because our people were involved and because we are related to the Ciskei Khosas by blood," Chief Matanzima said. Chief Matanzima, who did not state specifically how South Africa fitted into the recent Ciskei riots, went on to say, "I have advised South Africa on several occasions that the relations in Southern Africa should be normalised and that I am in a position to assist in bringing about peace in the region. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 5]

TWO ON ANC CHARGES--A SOWETO man and woman appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on a charge of taking part in the activities of the banned African National Congress. Mr Thami Mali (25), and Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) were not asked to plead. A statement from the Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothling, said that in the interests of the safety of the State, the two should not be granted bail. The case was postponed to August 17. Mr H S van Heerden was on the Bench. Mr F C Roberts appeared for the State. Mrs P Jana appeared for the accused. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 83 p 11]

COLORLED PARTIES MERGER--PORT ELIZABETH--The leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, denied yesterday that his party and the Peoples' Congress Party had merged. Mr Julius was reacting to reports that the Freedom Party and the Peoples' Congress Party, led by Mr Peter Marais, had merged to form the United Peoples' Party in Uitenhage at the weekend. He said no final decision had been taken, though the principle had been discussed. He said a first round of talks only had been held. It was possible that discussions would be continued after the Coloured management committee elections on September 7. Mr Julius said if a merger was considered, it would first have to be approved at provincial congress level. Mr Marais said the executive of his party was prepared to merge only if he remained as leader. He said Mr Julius found that unacceptable. Mr Julius had suggested United Freedom Party as a suitable name should the merger occur. Mr Marais and his executive, however, did not agree with the name and said they preferred United Peoples' Party. It was later agreed to decide the question of leadership at a joint congress in Durban during December, he said. Mr Marais denied that he had said in a television interview that he and his party would participate in the Government's new constitutional plans. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 83 p 15]

DISPATCH JOURNALIST DETAINED--MDANTSANE--A Daily Dispatch, East London journalist has been detained by Ciskei security police. According to a family member, Mr Leslie Xinwa--vice-president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa--was detained by police early yesterday morning. A lawyer, Mr Hintsa Siwise, was detained with Mr Xinwa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 83 p 11]

TREASURY BILL OFFER--THE South African Reserve Bank said it is inviting tenders for R100-million 20-day tax Treasury Bills, dated August 11 and redeemable August 31. The tender will be for a minimum and in multiples of R1-million, it added. Bids close at 10 am today and payment is due by 10 am tomorrow. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 83 p 12]

RESTRICTION OF TAIWANESE--The Government will not allow many Taiwanese into South Africa and they will not remain longer than five years, says Dr Nak van der Merwe, Minister of Health and leader of the National Party in the Free State. he made the statement at a public meeting in Harrismith at the weekend, according to reports in the Sunday Press. Reacting to the news that Bibi Koo, a Taiwanese schoolgirl, would now be allowed to attend school in Harrismith with the necessary permits, Dr van der Merwe said he welcomed this. It was impossible to establish a group area for each of the smaller groups, such as the Chinese, and the Government handled such groups on the basis of acceptability in communities. According to Government policy there would never be many people of Taiwanese origin who came to South Africa to do development work. Also according to policy they would not stay in the country for more than five years. "We are not trying to create more problems in South Africa where problems don't exist," Dr van der Merwe said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 83 p 3]

AECI SAFETYFUSE PLANT--AECI's new R27,3-million safety fuse plant at Mankwe in BophuthaTswana was brought on line at the beginning of July. The new plant has a production capacity of 144-million metres of safety fuse a year and will enable the company to supply the needs of the mining industry for the next 10 years. Most of the safety fuse is to be used for the manufacture of capped fuse, which has been produced at the factory since it was officially opened in August last year. To date, the factory has relied on safety fuse supplied from Modderfontein. The capped fuse plant has a capacity of 200-million units a year based on a three-shift operation. Dries Nieuwoudt, managing director of AECI Explosives and Chemicals, says that the technology used in manufacturing fuse at the plant is entirely new and was developed by the company's research and development departments. Known as the wet spun process, the fuse is manufactured using black powder in paste form. "This innovation has led to greater safety in manufacture and a consistently high quality product," claims Mr Nieuwoudt. He also claims greater flexibility in terms of product performance and the maintenance of competitive prices. Full-scale production will begin on schedule in October. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Jul 83 p 37B]

HANDGUNS CONCEALMENT ORDER--MEMBERS of the public carrying guns which are not effectively concealed can be fined R500 (or six months imprisonment) or both, a spokesman for the South African Police said yesterday. This amendment to

the laws governing firearms and ammunition has only recently been passed. The Act states that pistols and revolvers when carried in public, must be concealed in a pocket, holster, holder, handbag, attache case, rucksack or similar holder so that effective control can be exercised over the weapon at all times, the spokesman said. If the weapon is carried in a holster, it must be attached to the person. The Act does not apply to any member of the South African Police, the Defence Force or the Prison Service who carries a pistol or revolver in the execution of his duties. 'The Act ensures that members of the public do not abuse their weapons, especially nowadays when so many people carry guns around with them,' the spokesman said. [Text] [Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 83 p 3]

NEW TOWNSHIP APPROVED--THE Divisional Council has approved the establishment of a township on Richmond Park Estate, two kilometres from Bothasig and Table View. The site is bounded by the national road to Malmesbury, Tygervalley Road and the future Richmond Park cemetery. The general layout consists of a ring road and numerous cul de sacs, based on the model of Tokai Hamlet, according to the Engineer's report. It will eventually consist of 626 single residential plots. Access to the township will be gained from Tygervalley Road. The report stated that the 2,13ha provided for public open space was not acceptable and that a further 2,4ha would have to be provided. The developers had decided to distribute numerous playlot-sized open spaces throughout the township. However, a large neighbourhood-sized public open space was lacking and would have to be provided. A site for a primary school would also have to be provided, while sites for churches and creches were needed to create a more viable community. The report stated that the township would have to be included in the municipality of Milnerton. [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Jul 83 p 15]

SURPLUS MINERALS COMPANY--A SURPLUS capacity in a large percentage of the industrial sector existed and the country's exports, especially in base minerals and raw materials, were in a depressed state, the chairman of Saambou National Building Society, Mr A J Marais said. Speaking at the society's annual general meeting last week, Mr Marais said that it was now the general consensus that SA, like most of the Western nations, has moved into a deep recession. "Low economic activity during 1982 registered the first negative growth rate in the post-war years. New capital investment is on a low level and a surplus of unskilled labour exits. The question now arises whether the time has not come for a moderate stimulation, or reflation, of the economy." Mr Marais pointed out however, that stimulation could not be undertaken until some real negative factors were eliminated or reduced. Factors to be taken into consideration here were the high inflation rate, the uncertain gold price, shortage of skilled manpower, poor export prospects and the country's low productivity. "For these reasons we can by no means afford to introduce a policy of reflation, especially if it is to be accomplished artificially and not based on healthy economic growth." Mr Marais pointed out that nobody seemed to have any solution for the high rate of inflation and that attempts by the authorities had not produced any positive results. "Public spending and investment patterns further stimulates inflation." [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 13 Jul 83 p 3]

'INQILAAB' ON SALE--The latest edition of Inqilaab, the annual organ of the Muslim Students Association of South Africa, went on sale on Friday (Lailatul Qadr) at Masajid throughout the country and will soon be on sale at most book-stores. A donation of at least R1,00 per copy is requested. The outstanding feature of this year's edition is the wealth of local material. These articles make very interesting reading as they confront, and to a certain extent offer answers to, relevant issues such as the Constitutional Proposals, 'Normal' Sport in an Abnormal Society, etc. Articles on the broader aspects of the Deen are very enlightening and there is an interesting article, in Afrikaans, on the influence of the mass media. The cover features a full colour photograph of Masjidun Nabwi in Madina and highlights what can be achieved through hardwork and dedication. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS In English 8 Jul 83 p 8]

MSA REGIONAL CONFERENCE--About 250 students attended the Cape Regional conference of the Muslim Students' Association on Sunday July 3 at Jasjidus Salaam in Athlone. The programme started at 9am with a series of recitals from the Holy Qur'an and their English translations. The talks that followed centred around the theme 'Islam, the Solution'. The first talk, 'Our history--notes towards an Islamic approach', stressed the fact that Muslims should develop a uniquely Islamic approach to the history of South Africa, which to date is dominated by views devoid of Divine precepts. The other talks concentrated on the nature of the international movement towards Islamisation and how the MSA programmes were designed to achieve the goals of that movement. The participants, many of whom were from high schools, were grouped according to the area in which they reside. After each talk about 20 minutes were allowed for discussion and feedback. All the talks were printed in a special edition of the Cape MSA newsletter 'Worldview'. The aim of the conference was to project the goals and objectives of the MSA to all interested students, especially to those at high schools, and to encourage concerned Muslim students to take up the struggle on the basis of Islam alone, motivated by the following ayah: Let there arise out of you a band of people inviting to all that is good, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong. They are the ones to attain felicity. [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 8 Jul 83 p 8]

INDIAN CANEGROWERS--RACE LAWS prohibiting the free sale of white-owned farming land to blacks are having a bad effect on farming in Natal, according to Indian canegrowers. Mr Pat Bodasing, president of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association said black advancement in farming was being hampered by the law preventing them buying white farmland. He said Indian farmers, already hard-hit by the drought, were still fighting legal battles with the Government over land deals with white sellers. Now the farmers have been approached by the South African Indian Council to support their struggle to stay on the land. At a meeting with the SAIC executive in Durban this week the farmers urged them to ask the Government to have the permits on land deals between white and black scrapped. Mr Bodasing said two recent cases highlighted their problem. "Our view is that farmers have the right to farm without race being a factor in the production of food," he said. "Last year a white-owned sugar farm was offered for sale near Pietermaritzburg. I made a bid for the farm and paid the money to secure the deal. In terms of the condition of sale I had to lodge this amount before even knowing whether I would have the right to own

the farm," Mr Bodasing said. "After more than a year's waiting I was told by the Department of Community Development that the sale could go ahead." Another Indian farmer, Mr S.P. Pillay, had the same problem when he tried to keep nearly 272ha of land he bought from a white at Paddock. Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the SAIC Exco, said they had asked for a meeting with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk about this problem. [Text] [Durban DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 83 p8]

INDIANS' LOW-LEVEL JOBS--INDIAN people in low-level jobs in Durban will be discussed at an all-day seminar at the University of Durban Westville next Thursday. The university's Institute of Social and Economic Research will present a number of top-level papers. Mrs J.E. Butler-Adam, a research officer, will present her findings on Indian people in low-level jobs. Dr Trevor Bell, deputy director of the institute will discuss the growth and structure of industrial jobs in Natal. Institute head, Professor J.F. Butler-Adam will discuss the role of research in commerce and industry, and Professor D. Konar, Associate Professor of Accountancy, will deal with the financing of training incentives. [Text] [Durban DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jul 83 p 8]

RAW SEWAGE POLLUTION--GRAHAMSTOWN--Raw sewage pumped into the sea by the East London municipality has had a "drastic effect" on animal and plant life in the area, according to research disclosed at an environmental conference here yesterday. Professor S. C. Seagrief, of the Rhodes University department of plant sciences, said an MSc student, Mr D. Klenck, had found that "few species were able to survive" the effect of the sewage pumped out at Bats Cave. In his preliminary findings, Mr Klenck had observed particularly a drop in the number of seaweed species present in the area, and in the extent of surviving types. The salinity of the water had also dropped from 35 parts per thousand to 12. "Surely this source of pollution should be checked," Professor Seagrief said. "Inland towns process sewage effluent before it is discharged into rivers--why should this not be done for coastal towns?" Prof Seagrief also questioned the methods of seaweed harvesting along the Eastern Cape coast. He said research by another MSc student had provided "ground for confirmation" at the haphazard harvesting method. Prof Seagrief said sometimes seaweed was harvested too soon after the first crop, with little concern for regrowth. He hoped research would find a way of finding "scientific methods" for seaweed harvesting. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 14 Jul 83 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1772

CCM SAYS PEOPLE'S DEFENSE GROUPS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

Dares Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE PARTY has directed that people's defence groups in Tabora and Shinyanga regions should be institutionally recognised under the law governing the people's militia.

CCM Secretary-General, Rashidi Kawawa, said in Dares Salaam yesterday that other regions should emulate the examples of Tabora and Shinyanga to form village groups to fight all types of crime.

Briefing reporters on his recent tour of the regions where he inspected activities of various defence groups, Ndugu Kawawa said the Party was satisfied the initiative conformed with the 1971 CCM guidelines on national defence.

The guidelines rests national defence and security on the people, "particularly every patriot and every socialist". The relevant clause stipulates that the logistics of combat "will be determined at the battle field".

Ndugu Kawawa said formation of the people's defence groups called *sungu sungu* and *Wasalama* in Tabora and Shinyanga,

respectively, was misinterpreted by Party and government leaders in the regions who tried to suppress them.

"Defence and security forces include *sungu sungu* and *Wasalama*. We want (these groups) to be recognised under the law governing the people's militia... the law should govern their operations and defend them", he explained.

He said the people's groups had the express support of the Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), adding that Party and Government leaders should guide their operations in conformity with the law and national policies.

Ndugu Kawawa said security had markedly improved in districts where such defence groups existed. Official records showed that 11,453 cattle were stolen and 15 people killed in Shinyanga, Maswa, Kahama and Bariadi districts in 1981 before formation of the groups.

The figures were 21,922 and eight, respectively, last year, he said. The Secretary-General explained that no incident of cattle rustling was

recorded in districts with the defence groups since May, this year.

"However, the crime is still rampant in Bariadi and Maswa districts where such groups do not exist", he pointed out.

Stressing the importance of the people's groups, Ndugu Kawawa said a total of 52,786 cattle were stolen throughout the country last year.

"If other parts of the country emulated the initiative of Tabora and Shinyanga residents cattle rustling would be eliminated...", he said.

He said the pioneer groups were undergoing military training under police and the people's defence forces (TPDF) instructors after which they would be armed with guns.

He told a questioner that members of the defence groups would not be forced to wear uniforms. *Sungu sungu* and *Wasalama* usually appear in shorts with bare chests.

"These are people's groups... uniforms are not basic to them but they may get them if they so wished", Ndugu Kawawa said.

JUMBE WARNS CITIZENS ABOUT 'ENEMIES' OF NATION'S SOCIALIST POLICIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has strongly warned Tanzanians to beware external and internal enemies of the country's socialist policies. *Mihata* reports

He said the enemies were masquerading around as true sympathizers of socialism but actually sought to destroy it

Addressing Government leaders of Zanzibar Urban West Region at Kisiwandui yesterday, Ndugu Jumbe stressed that it was the task of every Tanzanian to identify such elements.

He said Tanzania's unwavering policy towards the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples in southern Africa, coupled with the achievements gained in the country so far, had angered many nations that loathed our policies

Ndugu Jumbe observed that Tanzania's enemies would no longer ignore our efforts to build socialism and added that they would spare no effort to frustrate us.

He cautioned Tanzanians to seriously consider the consequences that future generations would have to bear upon the disintegration of our harmonious unity.

The Revolutionary Council Chairman, who is also the Vice-

President of the United Republic of Tanzania, said the enemies were concerned not about what would become of Tanzania through socialist development, but what would become of them

KAWAWA PLEDGES REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR SHINYANGA COTTON COLLECTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Balinagwe Mwambungu]

[Excerpt] Collection of cotton from villages in Shinyanga Region is being hampered by shortage of diesel and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has promised to make an immediate follow up in Dar es Salaam.

Addressing the Party's Regional Executive Committee in Shinyanga yesterday at the end of a four-day official tour to the region, Ndugu Kawawa said immediate remedial measures would be taken if fuel was available.

According to a report by TCA (Tanzania Cotton Authority) in the region, issued to pressmen who had accompanied the Secretary General, it was revealed that the region requires a total of 2,400,000 litres, but until early this month, only 204,900 litres had been received.

The amount according to officials was not sufficient to haul even half of the region's cotton production. Due to fuel shortage, TCA and village godowns are full and the cotton authority has been forced to suspend collection.

TCA's eight ginneries at Luguru, Malampaka, Manonga, Sola, Kahama and Mhunze require a total of 280,000 litres of industrial diesel per month whereas transportation of cotton requires another 340,000 litres of light diesel for the whole season.

Mwanza and Shinyanga Region were mid-last month allocated a total of 500,000 litres of diesel, the Principal Secretary, in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo said last month. Shinyanga according to TCA officials, received 235,000 litres of light diesel.

As of August 1, this year reports said some 30,320,337 kilogrammes of cotton were expected to be collected from villages, out of which only 5,345,250 kgs have been collected.

In another development, it was revealed that TCA owes villages over 18 million shillings. The reports said the authority's agents have no money to buy

the cotton and due to transport problems, peasants are forced to sell the produce on credit.

TCA officials said yesterday that they required a total of 552,201,080/- for the whole season. Out of which some 275,000,000/- had been used. They said they had asked for another 120,000,000/- from headquarters for the month of August. It was not immediately known however, whether the amount had been received in Shinyanga.

TCA figures also showed that a total of 200,000 sacks were needed but at the start of the season in June, this year, it had only 100,000 sacks.

According to the officials, even if the authority was to get all the required amount of diesel, it would still be unable to transport the cotton in time as out of the 558 lorries and 140 land rovers required, only 113 and 12 vehicles were available, respectively.

Concluding his four-day official tour in Shinyanga Region, Ndugu Kawawa told the Executive Committee, it was their duty to ensure that essentials allocated to the region, reached its intended destination.

Citing an example of TCA which receives fuel directly from Dar es Salaam, the Secretary General said, the committee should satisfy itself that the amount given to the authority was not diverted to other uses.

The people throughout the region where the Secretary General toured complained of shortage of clothes, salt, hoes, ploughs and kerosene.

CSO: 3400/1787

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS EXPERTS PRAISE UJAMAA--A visiting team of Dutch experts has praised Tanzania's Ujamaa policy which is based on equality and dignity. Mr. Yohannes de Coede, leader of 18-member team, yesterday told SHIHATA that they were highly impressed by the activities of Ujamaa villages they visited and were of the opinion that the policy was the only salvation for Tanzanians towards advancement. The group--comprising teachers, engineers, paramedics, social workers and agricultural officers--made a week long tour of several Ujamaa villages in Dodoma and Arusha regions. While in Dodoma, they inspected various development projects undertaken by the Capital Development Authority vineyard experimental institute, wine company and the Isanga Mental Hospital. The group, which has also visited Kenya, was in the country under a programme by the Institute for International Excursion in the Netherlands. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1787

RESOLUTIONS OF NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE PARTY CONFERENCE SET FORTH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The Party in the North-Western Province has called for the construction of a railway line from the Copperbelt to Angola to improve communications and transport problems.

In resolutions passed at the recently-ended fourth provincial conference, the Party said the establishment of the University of Zambia School of Agriculture should be speeded up and suggested that it be housed in buildings which were meant for the abortive TIKA steel project at Mumbezhi near Solwezi.

The conference also called on government to release funds authorised by Parliament this year to start construction of the Solwezi Nursing School.

The construction of Solwezi Trades Training Institute should also be speeded up and its prospective students should include Grade 8 and 12 school-leavers.

It was also resolved that government should hand over the collection of revenue now done by departments of Wildlife and Forestry to district councils.

Lending institutions were asked to relax lending policies to allow more individuals and councils to borrow from them easily.

The Party and its government should also demarcate plots in all areas and give Zambians mining licenses to exploit the country's mineral wealth, it was resolved.

It was also recommended that government establishes a spare parts plant, decentralise operations of the Cattle Finance Company and establish cattle breeding units in the province.

On other communications projects, government was urged to allocate more funds for inter-district roads, expedite the completion of the micro-wave link to the province, develop water harbours and provide distant health centres and border posts with communication equipment.

The Party and its government was also urged to construct a hydro-electric power station at Kabompo gorge to provide cheap and reliable electricity in the province.

Recognising the need for adequate transport for security forces, the conference called for provision of reliable vehicles and handcuffs for special constables local court messengers and chiefs' retainers and that the training given to police reservists be extended to these officers.

Government was also urged to intensify patrols on the Solwezi-Chingola Road in view of recent armed attacks.

On the coming elections and Party organisation, the conference endorsed the resolution of the extra-ordinary National Council that Dr Kaunda be nominated the sole presidential candidate.

The conference pledged to work hard in mobilising the people in the province to ensure a massive 'Yes' vote for Dr Kaunda.

It also called for intensified political education at both grass-roots and district levels to instil a sense of responsibility, loyalty and discipline among the Party cadres.

It called for the redesigning of the Party card to cover a period of 10 years and the reintroduction of stamps to be issued and released by Freedom House well in advance every year.

Academic courses must be published so that rural youth are given full opportunity to compete fairly with their urban counterparts.

The conference also urged government to deal ruthlessly with civil servants who refuse to take up postings or transfers in the rural areas.

CSO: 3400/1786

MUDENDA SAYS IMF LOAN HAS PUT NATION'S ECONOMY ON PATH TO RECOVERY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Finance and Economic Committee, Mr. Elijah Mudenda said yesterday that the government's decision to obtain a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and devalue the Kwacha by 20 per cent has put the country's economy on the path to recovery.

Addressing the fourth Lusaka Province Conference at Chongwe, Mr Mudenda said had an agreement not been reached by the government and IMF, the economic situation would by now have been very grave.

He said Zambia did not like some of the rules of the IMF, but as a member she was entitled to use it and work towards making it more understanding and more sensitive to the problems of developing countries.

Mr Mudenda told the councillors that although the country still had numerous economic problems with the shortage of foreign exchange being paramount, there was no doubt that she was now making progress towards economic recovery and self-reliance.

He said his grounds for optimism was the exceptional performance of farmers in the last rainy season despite poor rainfall and the encouraging response of the people to the call of the Party to grow more food and more materials for industries.

Had the rainy season been satisfactory, total maize production would have increased considerably and this would have reduced the country's consumption of foreign exchange for imports of ingredients for stockfeed manufacture and crude oil for making cooking oil, the MCC said.

"The third reason why I think that we are on the way to economic recovery and self reliance is the great improvement in Zambia's technological capacity and the development of management ability in enterprises," Mr Mudenda said.

He said the quality of Zambian products was very high and currently spare parts for mining operations were being exported to Zimbabwe and Zaire. "The major problem I see is the level of prices of our products. The products are not very competitive and the prices tend to be high," he said.

CSO: 3400/1786

NUCIW SECRETARY PRAISES PARTY FOR ALLOWING FREE LABOR MOVEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

A TRADE unionist has paid tribute to the Party and its Government for allowing the existence of a free labour movement in the country.

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) general secretary, Mr Albert Mukange said in Kitwe that workers in Zambia were able to express their views freely on any issues affecting them.

Mr Mukange said this when he officially closed a five-day seminar for the National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers (NUCIW).

He said labour leaders must thank the Party and its Government for creating an atmosphere under which workers expressed their views freely and openly. "Zambia is one of the countries which enjoyed free trade unionism in Africa.

He noted that this was not the case in other countries where labour movements

were controlled and deprived of the freedom of expression.

Mr Mukange said it was for this reason that the Party and its Government should endeavour not to change this unique system, which has created a strong and harmonious working relationship between the Party and its Government on the one hand and the trade unions on the other.

CSO: 3400/1786

MINISTER NOTES TAZARA'S NEED FOR MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FUNDS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam.--The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) needs some K230 million mostly in foreign exchange, to finance a five-year modernisation programme, Tanzanian Minister for Transport and Communications John Malecela has said.

Mr Malecela, who was opening a four-day tripartite ministerial meeting of China, Tanzania and Zambia on Tuesday said the money would also help the railway line attain its targeted goods traffic flow of 1,860 million tons by 1985-86.

He said the financial input would be used for the purchase of additional locomotives, rolling stock, machinery and equipment as well as infrastructure and personnel training.

Mr. Malecela said Tanzania and Zambia were unable to raise that money on their own, and called on China to support the two states in soliciting the funds from other external sources.

The minister, who is chairing the meeting, said that West Germany had offered financial assistance to re-power the Chinese diesel-hydraulic locomotives with 3,000 horse power German engines.

Some refurbished locos had begun operating and more German engines are on the way, Mr. Malecela said.

The minister also said Australian experts were currently conducting soil studies on the causes of failures in problematic mountainous Semlima-Makambako section in Tanzania.

Zambia depends on the railway for much of its imports and exports.

The four-day talks here will consider the possibility of China rescheduling a K300 million loan it made for the building of Tazara, which was completed in 1976.--Zana/AFP

'CONTROVERSIAL' ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF LUSAKA RESIGNS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Controversial Roman Catholic Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo has resigned as Archbishop of Lusaka.

Pope John Paul II has accepted Archbishop Milingo's resignation and appointed him special delegate in the commission charged with supplying pastoral care for migrants and itinerant people.

A telex message from Rome to Apostolic Pro-Nuncio Archbishop George Zur said the Lusaka archdiocese is now vacant.

Pending the appointment of a new archbishop the archdiocese remains entrusted to Archbishop Elias Mutale of Kasama as apostolic administrator.

Archbishop Milingo's resignation comes 16 months after his recall to the Vatican City on a charge of pastoral misconduct.

The archbishop's African-style healing sessions ran foul of conservatives within the Roman Catholic Church who saw it as heathen.

He was recalled to Rome in April last year for "a rest, theological study, and medical observation".

But up till now the Milingo affair had remained inconclusive as the Vatican had apparently not taken a definite stand on his future.

Last June the Pope met a number of clergymen associated with the Milingo case to ascertain the validity of the charges made against the Zambian prelate.

Among those the Pontiff met included Indian Archbishop Simon Lourdusamy secretary of the Sacred Congregation for Spreading the Faith to the People, which has direct jurisdiction over the Zambian diocese.

The Pope also met Monsignor James Spaita president of the Zambian Bishops' Conference and Archbishop Mutale.

During the later part of his stay in Italy Archbishop Milingo spent some time touring Europe on healing missions.

In his new job Archbishop Milingo will attend to the pastoral needs of tourists and other migrant groups.

While in Rome Archbishop Milingo visited Paris where he learnt French and met some Zambian leaders, but the Zambian primate refused to discuss the raging controversy at home or what was happening to him in Rome.

CSO: 3400/1786

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

PRC CONTINUING TAZARA AID--Dar es Salaam--China on Monday pledged its readiness to continue assisting the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) which was built with Chinese assistance. Speaking at the opening of the fourth tripartite talks being held in Dar-es-Salaam, the Chinese leader to the talks, Madame Chen Muhua, who is also state counsellor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said China would work together with Tanzania and Zambia to ensure that the line operated efficiently. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 83 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1786

EDITORIAL CALLS ZAPU'S NKOMO 'SPENT FORCE'

MB250522 Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Dr Who?"]

[Text] Five months ago, the leader of PF-ZAPU illegally crossed the border into Botswana claiming his life was in danger from the 5th Brigade who were under orders to eliminate him.

The attempted murder charges, levelled against the prime minister, Commander Mugabe, and the incident itself, were calculated to produce maximum embarrassment to the government. Commander Mugabe himself was in New Delhi attending the Non-Aligned Conference and he found himself having to defend himself before the world press.

Dr Nkomo alleged that 5th Brigade had murdered his driver by mistake thinking it was him. But the driver, Yona Ncube, is alive and kicking just like ex-puppet president Mr Josiah Gumede whom Dr Nkomo had also said was killed by security forces.

Fifth Brigade itself was composed of mercenaries speaking Kiswahili, according to Dr Nkomo, who thus insinuated that mercenaries were being used to eliminate "his" people in Matabeleland.

Now this man is back in the country, waving an olive branch. He has spent 5 months in Britain preparing a blueprint for peace "in the country" and not only in Matabeleland, where we know the problems are confined.

Dr Nkomo now wants to discuss the situation with the prime minister, the man he accused of attempting to murder him. Common sense would dictate that Dr Nkomo either explain himself or apologise publicly first.

But the government would be shooting itself in the foot if it so much as called on the PF-ZAPU leader to account for his actions in London. He is desperately trying to regain the limelight. Or become a martyr.

Dr Nkomo should be ignored as the spent force that he is.

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH SAYS DPRK 'BLEEDING' NATION

MS'1118 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 23 Aug 83

[station commentary]

[Text] North Korea's national debt now stands at nearly 20,000 million dollars, and President Kim Il-song has ordered the implementation of the (Chung Song) campaign. This campaign is a concerted effort by every North Korean working overseas to build up rackets which will bring in foreign currency for the regime. The (Chung Song) campaign is particularly successful in countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique, where the North Koreans know they can successfully run rackets.

Many of the North Korean embassies in Europe are involved in smuggling drugs, while Korean embassies in the Middle East engage in smuggling liquor. In Zimbabwe the current money spinners are drugs and watches, as well as the huge take-off to be had from the hire of military instructors. Unlike the British military training teams, the North Koreans are paid for by Zimbabwe, as well as being fed and clothed by Zimbabwe. The North Koreans are also increased in rank while in Zimbabwe and are paid accordingly. The excess money is repatriated to North Korea, where it is absorbed into party funds. This is done with the connivance and approval of ZANU-PF and the Zimbabwe Executive Ranks.

In Zimbabwe the man responsible for bleeding as much as he can from the country is (Yi Sang Yu) of the North Korean Embassy in Harare. He recently smuggled 200 watches from West Germany into Harare, where they are selling for \$100 dollars each. This money will be used to finance the day-to-day operations of the embassy and for paying local bills. (Yi Sang Yu) is also responsible for smuggling quantities of hard drugs into Zimbabwe via the North Korean military instructors. This probably accounts for the very high incidence of drug taking in the 5th Brigade and growing problems with drugs within the ZNA [Zimbabwe National Army].

The overall leader of the (Chung Song) project is a man known only as (Chang), and it is understood that he has been in Harare on at least one occasion setting the racket up in Zimbabwe. The exporting of military instructors again is believed to be the brainchild of (Chang), who is known to favor this mode of being a big foreign currency earner. Every cent the North

Foreign instructors earn is returned home in an acceptable international foreign currency while they continue like parasites living off the host country.

Various of the (Chung Song) operations have been uncovered around the world, and some North Korean personnel have been deported, but the operations continue to pay. (Yi Sang Yu), the head of the Zimbabwean operation, acts as the military attache in Harare. He privately despises black Zimbabweans and their culture and has been heard to refer to black Zimbabwean women as dirty black cows. He is also known to have made slighting remarks about Robert Mugabe and Canaan Banana.

Ref: 06-001807

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH NOTES RETURN OF NKOMO

MB181127 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] It is surely no secret that Radio Truth is no friend or supporter of the Harare regime led by Mr Mugabe and his gang. From the day Zimbabweans learned that ZANU-PF by intimidation and corruption had carried off the 1980 elections, Radio Truth has been in opposition. We have time and again called on the people of Zimbabwe to throw their weight behind a democratic party in Zimbabwe in an endeavor to defeat ZANU-PF. With the return of Joshu Nkomo to Zimbabwe, at least its Ndebele speaking people will once again have a leader of international repute.

However, the question that must be asked is: Is it too late for Zimbabwe no matter who rules the country? We could all remember only 2 years ago when Mugabe himself deplored the use of expatriate workers, calling them economic mercenaries. Then within 12 months of that statement, expatriates who [words indistinct] that they would be treated the same as the locals. Now look at Zimbabwe, in which even ZANU-PF members are now [words indistinct]. Every day when we open a newspaper, we are regaled with stories of how everything is going better, how we are winning the economic battle [words indistinct]. But what are the realities of the situation?

There is plenty of cheap meat today because of the drought, but what about next year? Already the economic shoe is beginning to pinch, but instead of adjusting to the situation, all we get now are these rantings about [words indistinct] the continuing round of excuses being used in Harare for everything that goes wrong. [Words indistinct] first, everything that went wrong and still goes wrong is the fault of the former colonial government led by Mr Smith.

END: MB181127

RADIO TRUTH ON PRESS REGULATIONS, NKOMO

MB221219 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is extremely worried about what it views as the deterioration in human life and the freedom of the press in Zimbabwe. A report from Washington says the new regulations banning any reportage inside or outside Zimbabwe of antidissident activities are viewed as being inworkable. The United States feels the new regulations will badly affect Zimbabwe's relations with the West and appear to prove that Zimbabwe has something to hide. The Washington report says the added restrictions are further evidence of how the Harare regime is using overt alterations with the old Smith rules for suppressing the people. Washington views all these plans as yet more steps in the direction of a one-party dictatorship in Zimbabwe.

While we at Radio Truth are very pleased to see Joshua Nkomo safely return to his land and to his people, we must urge him to caution. Mr Nkomo has always been known for both his ability to bluster and for his ability to run when he has to. He has already indulged in some running, and now he appears to be trying to bluster his way back into harmony. We must warn Mr Nkomo that Robert Mugabe on more than one occassion has completely outwitted Mr Nkomo and left him holding the bag. Might we mention the Mugabe-engineered split at Lancaster House as one proof of our contention that Mr Nkomo's ego often gets in the way of his common sense. We would beg him to sit and listen for a change. Rather than indulging in bluster, he should actually learn something. And all the time we would urge that he watch Mugabe and his gang like a hawk, or he will find himself on the run again very soon, and this time there might be nowhere to run to.

CNS: 1400/1887

ZIMBABWE

EDITORIAL CITES U.S. AID, INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MB200641 Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressmen"]

[Text] The visit to Zimbabwe this week by a delegation of American congressmen led by Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Africa sub-committee, should provide yet another opportunity to strengthen the good relations that exist between our two countries.

Since the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe three years ago the United States has matched words with deeds in its commitment to assist the economic development of our country. It is no secret that the Americans top the list of those friendly nations who have provided financial and general economic aid to this country. We have good reason to welcome this delegation to our country!

Although we are guided by different social philosophies and therefore have different social systems, we have found a harmonious modus operandi in those areas we both believe in, particularly national stability and rapid economic development.

Congressman Wolpe and his delegation will find, among other things, an economy in great need of foreign investment and the expansion of trade with the rest of the world. In various policy papers our government has made it clear that investment opportunities in this country are enormous and that foreign investments will always be protected. The private sector plays a crucial role in our economy.

There should therefore be no major areas of disagreement when our visitors and the government discuss the potential for American trade and investment in this country.

ZMH: 1400/1807

ANC LEADER OLIVER TAMBO INTERVIEWED ON TELEVISION

MB191630 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by SUNDAY MAIL reporter]

[Text] South Africa is trying to turn frontline states like Zimbabwe into police stations guarding its borders, the president of the ANC, Cde Oliver Tambo, has said.

He said it was an act of bullying which showed that Pretoria would always be harassing African independent states "on one pretext or another."

Speaking in a televised interview on ZTV on Friday, Cde Tambo said its members "can go through South Africa alright, but it is Zimbabwe that must stop us entering."

He was referring to a recent issue taken up with Zimbabwe by Pretoria over four ANC people who had allegedly travelled to South Africa through Zimbabwe.

"What is Zimbabwe required to do? To stop these people from coming in and out of South Africa? Is this the business of Zimbabwe?" he questioned.

The ANC president said that members of the organisation could go from Beitbridge to Cape Town, but if they were captured there and it transpired that they had come through Zimbabwe, it appeared that Zimbabwe had to do the explaining, not the South African Police.

This, he said, was a sure sign of aggression against independent African states.

South Africa's attacks against the ANC had now led to it crossing borders to attack independent states.

"This has got racist connotations--the urge to deal with Africans individually or as states as you deal with an inferior."

In 1961 Pretoria raided Maputo, destroying and killing. This was a violation of the territorial integrity of an African country.

Cde Tambo said: "South Africa wants to decide who should be in Mozambique."

For the same reason, he said, South Africa raided Lesotho last year.

None of these so-called pre-emptive strikes could curb the actions of the ANC inside the country. "There is no question of hitting and running across the border which would justify their pursuing," said Cde Tambo.

He said that when a bomb exploded in Pretoria, South Africa first went to Mozambique. "Why? To kill Mozambicans?

"They did not even stop to find out who had done it and where these people came from, but went straight to Mozambique.

"The South Africans will use any pretext to hammer African independent states until they surrender to the supremacist domination of Pretoria. This will continue for as long as Pretoria is there.

"There will be a struggle going on inside South Africa which is getting worse and worse for them."

Pretoria wanted African independent states "to become outposts guarding the South African borders and allies of the regime against the liberation struggle betraying their history, nation and African independence."

This demand was being made because the Pretoria regime had reached a stage of desperation and expected independent states of the region "to go on their knees."

But the ANC president said: "South Africa is the one practising colonialism and apartheid, not Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia or Zimbabwe.

"The attack on Matola was a new stage in their violence. It is all building up. But it starts in South Africa and will be settled there by the people of South Africa through struggle in eve.

"The armed struggle is going to develop and assume different forms. We will keep the pressure on until we win our liberation through the armed struggle and the strength of the popular masses, using every weapon at their disposal until that system is destroyed," Cde Tambo said.

CSO: 3400/1807

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

PRC SEWING FACTORY--Zimbabwe yesterday received a complete set of equipment from the PRC for a small sewing factory to be built in Harare. The leader of the Chinese team who handed the machinery, Comrade (Zang Yauten), said the factory will be equipped with machinery from China and will produce school and military uniforms and other government garments. The factory will be run by the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs. Comrade (Yauten) said the factory, which will be built by the Chinese is part of the latest agreement signed by the two countries, this year. [Text]
[MB210543 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Aug 83 MB]

CSO: 3400/1807

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